

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Vol VI No 211

30 October 1979

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REPORTAGE ON NINTH OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Uruguay Withdraws From Rights Group

PY291739 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1500 GMT 29 Oct 79 PY

[Text] It has been made known that Uruguay withdrew today from an OAS working group that is drafting a resolution on human rights. It accuses the majority of the group's members of being hostile toward our country. According to the international agencies UPI and LATIN-REUTER, the withdrawal was announced by Ambassador Carlos Giambruno, director for foreign policy of the Uruguayan Foreign Ministry.

El Espectador has also consulted high-ranking sources in our Foreign Ministry here in Montevideo and they have reported that they have no details regarding this report which, we repeat, has just been sent from La Paz by LATIN and UPI. The sources asserted that they will communicate directly with the delegates who are in La Paz for this OAS meeting in order to confirm all this information.

Reports arriving from La Paz indicate that it is known that the majority, instigated by Nicaragua, are applying pressure for the inclusion of a demand for elections in Uruguay in the paragraph pertaining to our country, thus ignoring the plan drafted by the Uruguayan Government which, as is known, includes a constitutional plebiscite to be held next year and presidential elections in 1981.

Motion on Argentine Persecution Killed

PY292329 Paris AFP in Spanish 1808 GMT 29 Oct 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 29 Oct (AFP)--Today Argentina managed to avoid being condemned by the OAS General Assembly for alleged persecution of the Jehovah's Witnesses religious sect in that country.

The Jamaican amendment, regarding this issue, to the human rights draft resolution was rejected by a work team made up by Chile, Ecuador, Surinam, Bolivia, the United States, Nicaragua and Jamaica. Uruguay had withdrawn from the team.

Argentina took part in the final draft of the project although it was not a member of the working team. The document refers to violation of human rights in Chile, Uruguay and Paraguay.

Alfred Rattray, Jamaican representative, stated that he would once again hand in his amendment to the Inter-American Juridical Commission for Human Rights.

IHRG Invited to Panama, Nicaragua

PA271926 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2350 GMT 25 Oct 79 PA

[Text] La Paz, 25 Oct (EFE)--Panama and Nicaragua today invited the Inter-American Human Rights Commission (IHRG) to visit their countries.

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto said his government has invited the IHRG to confirm Nicaragua's compliance with all parts of the Declaration of Human Rights. D'Escoto said the revolution, in the liberation process, "aims to realize and legally uphold its goals."

During a recess at the OAS General Assembly, the Nicaraguan foreign minister said the creation of "more refined systems" to violate human rights in some Latin American countries is cause for "profound concern and anguish."

Meanwhile, the Panamanian representative announced that his government has invited the IHRC to visit his country in order to confirm "the advancements and progress" Panama has made.

The IHRC annual report contains a portion dedicated to Panama in which it concludes that the commission has observed "a gradual and sustained progress in human rights matters, although there are still some irregularities and limitations in the full exercise of such rights."

The report is the result of an investigative visit to Panama in 1978. The Panamanian delegate noted that "our defense will be made by the IHRC through this invitation."

Paraguayan Dissidents' Document Published

PY262032 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 25 Oct 79 p 10 PY

[By special correspondent Julio Meza]

[Text] La Paz--The members of the Paraguayan National Accord arrived in this city to submit a report on alleged human rights violations in Paraguay to the Ninth OAS General Assembly. This report was submitted to the Inter-American Human Rights Commission (IHRC), which in turn will pass it on to the Political and Legal Affairs Commission, which will discuss the issue beginning today.

During a press conference, opposition leader Waldino Lovera, Luis Alfonso Resck, Miguel Abdon Saguier and Miguel Angel Gonzalez Casabianca pointed out that they came to La Paz following the instructions of the "National Accord" political group in order to make the "Paraguayan case" regarding human rights clear before the OAS Assembly and to "uncover from the darkness created by President Stroessner's government the serious violations of human rights in Paraguay."

The opposition group stated that they had held meetings with several hemisphere notaries who have shown interest and solidarity concerning the situation in Paraguay. The Salvadoran and Nicaraguan foreign ministers; Andres Aguilar, chairman of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission; Hilarion Cardozo, Venezuelan representative to the OAS; and others, such as the representatives of the Bolivian Senate to the OAS, have met with the Paraguayan politicians. They also stated that they had the opportunity to meet with representatives of international organizations such as the U.S. WOLA [Washington Office for Latin America], the World Council of Churches, Amnesty International and others.

In accordance with what was pointed out during the press conference held in San Andres University in La Paz the political opponents of Paraguayan Government based their accusations on five main issues: 1. the sine die state of siege which is used to persecute the opposition; 2. measures which hinder the free practice of law, especially when defending the opposition; 3. new techniques used by police forces to kidnap members of the opposition; 4. the denial of the right to live in the country (in the case of the exiled); 5. the arbitrary refusal to issue passports to those who oppose General Stroessner's government.

Other points of the document which the National Accord submitted to the IHRC are the following: 1. the indefinite exiling of Paraguayans with no chance to return to their homeland; 2. the arrest of citizens and leaders of the opposition; 3. the arrest and reexpulsion of the MOPOCO [Popular Colorado Movement] president and vice president in November 1978; 4. the breaking and entering into the headquarters of the Febrerista Revolutionary Party and the arrest of several young people who supported a solidarity campaign in favor of those people affected by the Paraguay River floods; 5. the arrest and confinement of Domingo Laino; 6. the existence of political prisoners who do not have the guarantee of a proper judicial process; 7. the coercive and intimidatory measures taken against the press media, such as the temporary suspension of the newspapers ULTIMA HORA and LA TRIBUNA; 8. the suppression of all dissent by means of authoritarian legislation; 9. the incentive to violence and hatred among Paraguayans through a network radio program which includes all the radio stations in the country; 10. the direct invitation to political crime made by the authorities in charge of suppressing it, such as the case of the speech by Pastor Coronel, chief of the investigations department, in which he incited the population to use the sharpened blades of their machetes against the opposition; 11. the physical presence in Asuncion of and official honors for former Nicaraguan dictator Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle and his supporters; 12. the impunity of torturers who have committed crimes against defenseless political prisoners.

These, as well as other points, are included in the document submitted to the OAS IHRC by the leaders of the Paraguayan National Accord. The document is signed by Miguel Angel Martinez Yaryes for the Authentic Radical Liberal Party, Alarico Quinonez for the Febrerista Revolutionary Party, Anibal Recalde for the Christian Democratic Party and Waldino Lovera for the Popular Colorado Movement.

Jamaica Reasserts Peace Commitment

PA261515 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2202 GMT 23 Oct 79 PA

[Text] La Paz, 23 Oct (EFE)--Jamaica today criticized efforts by the great powers to militarize the Caribbean and reasserted its commitment to maintain peace in the area.

"We do not want the Caribbean to become an arena for military conflicts between the great powers," Jamaican Ambassador Alfred Rattray said during a speech at the OAS Assembly. Rattray's remarks clearly referred to the United States and the Soviet Union. The presence of a Soviet combat brigade in Cuba provoked the U.S. decision to increase its military presence in the Caribbean.

Venezuela Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano said today the U.S. decision has been "unfortunate."

Meanwhile, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance warned against any interference in the region by "foreign powers."

The Jamaican ambassador said his country believes that in order to reduce regional tension it is essential that relations between countries in this continent return to normal. Rattray regretted that there are barriers preventing other states in the region from joining the OAS.

In another part of his speech, the Jamaican representative to the OAS said his country is encouraged by indications that democracy will continue to exist in Latin America. The diplomat said, "the cause of human rights continues to advance in America," in spite of the fact that "there is still much to do" in this field. Rattray praised the human rights struggle in Mexico, Venezuela, Panama, Costa Rica, Peru and Suriname.

Regarding Bolivia, the Jamaican diplomat said its desire for an outlet to the sea "is a legitimate aspiration which he supports." Jamaica insisted that the parties involved in the problem should continue their efforts with "a renewed feeling of urgency until a just solution is reached."

Grenada Submits Anti-U.S. Resolution

FL271230 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Oct 79 FL

[Excerpt] Grenada has introduced at the Ninth OAS General Assembly in La Paz, Bolivia, a draft resolution which condemns U.S. military deployment in the Caribbean, considering it a threat to peace and stability.

The resolution states that U.S. military maneuvers offend the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Caribbean nations. It underscores a commitment to peaceful coexistence and detente, condemns overt or covert military actions in the region and calls on OAS member states to condemn the new and risky unilateral action of the United States.

Ecuadorean Favors OAS Reorganization

PA280312 Caracas VENPRES in Spanish 0742 GMT 27 Oct 79 PA

[Excerpts] Quito, 26 Oct (VENPRES)--Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfredo Pareja Diezcanseco came out last night in favor of revitalizing the OAS so that it can meet the hemisphere's current demands. If this requires a reorganization, then this must be done to update the OAS, the foreign minister added during an interview granted to a television channel in this capital.

Alfredo Pareja also predicted that the Ecuadorean delegation to the Ninth OAS Assembly being held in La Paz, Bolivia, would support the admission of Cuba and Canada into the organization. This decision, he said, was made in consultation with Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos.

Ecuador was the only country which voted in favor of Romulo Betancourt, thereby belying previous international press reports that said Ecuador would support Alejandro Orfila, who was reelected OAS secretary general with the vote of 18 nations.

ANDEAN INDUSTRIALISTS HOLD FIRST MEETING

PA271435 Paris AFP in Spanish 0218 GMT 25 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 24 Oct (AFP)--President Luis Herrera Campins has opened the first meeting of the Andean Confederation of Industrialists (CONANDINA) with 160 representatives from Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela.

Herrera Campins said the Andean integration process needs executives who are socially oriented, determined and courageous. He asked businessmen and workers to promote subregional integration.

CONANDINA, established in Quito last April, will analyze the industrial situation of Andean Pact countries and the results obtained from its latest resolutions. The restructuring of the metal manufacturing program which Venezuela has joined, and the programs of the chemical and petrochemical industries will receive special attention.

Roberto Salas, president of the Venezuelan Industrial Council, who also participated in today's meeting, suggested an exchange of technological information and joint efforts with the Pan-American Committee for Technical Standards (COPENT).

CHILE, ARGENTINA, URUGUAY, CONDEMN AGRARIAN REFORM

PY271753 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information in Spanish 0039 GMT 27 Oct 79 PY

[Text] The agriculture ministers of Chile, Argentina and Uruguay have agreed to term agrarian reform "a tremendously negative experience that has increased the agricultural dependency of the countries in which it has been implemented."

The Argentine and Uruguayan agriculture ministers remained in the office of Minister Alfonso Marquez de la Plata for more than 1 hour in what he described as "the first occasion on which the agriculture ministers of the three Southern Cone countries have met to discuss common policies."

Jose Zorreguieta of Argentina and Juan Carlos Cassou of Uruguay remarked that "in the three countries we have fully agreeing policies regarding the agricultural sector because our economic philosophies are similar."

GEPLACEA SCORES U.S. SUGAR VETO

PA271526 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0448 GMT 27 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Oct (EFE)--The Economic Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries (GEPLACEA) today condemned the U.S. Congress for vetoing a sugar bill. The condemnation was issued at the closing ceremony of the 11th GEPLACEA Conference, which opened here on Monday with the participation of 120 delegates from 21 Latin American and Caribbean countries and an observer from the Philippines.

During the meeting, the delegates analyzed the possibilities of forming a bloc to obtain a fair price for their product from sugar consuming nations. They also established the guidelines that GEPLACEA members must follow at international sugar organization meetings.

The delegates attending the meeting agreed on the need to find joint positions in the struggle for stable prices on the international market. They gave special attention to the U.S. refusal to sign the international sugar agreement. This prevented important clauses of the agreement from going into effect. They also analyzed the position of the European Economic Community regarding subsidized sugar production which is hurting sugar exporting countries from other areas.

VIDELA, STROESSNER LAUD LATIN AMERICAN RELATIONS

PY291437 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 29 Oct 79 PY

[Excerpts] First we will report on President Videla's activities yesterday in Salta Province. Videla traveled to Salta Province yesterday where, together with Paraguayan chief of state, Gen Alfredo Stroessner, he presided over the ceremony which closed Ferino 79 [International Fair of the Argentine Northwest].

After receiving the greetings of the civilian, military and religious authorities of the province, the chief of state went to the airport's VIP room where he awaited the arrival of the Paraguayan chief of state, who arrived just after 0900.

Welcoming the Paraguayan chief of state, the Argentine president said: [Begin recording]

I wish, above all, to highlight with special emphasis the presence of his excellency the president of Paraguay, a very dear friend of Argentina, Gen Alfredo Stroessner.

It is a special pleasure to point out on this occasion that Ferino 79 was held at the same time as another decisive event was taking place: the signing of the agreements between Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina which begin an auspicious time of great shared enterprises in the River Plate Basin. The two events blend positively to serve the great common enterprise of Latin America's future.

I wish to express my gratitude to your excellency for the symbol of your presence and to say that nothing will be able to interrupt the long-lasting, active fraternity of our fatherlands. [end recording]

We will now hear the statement made by the Paraguayan chief of state: [Begin recording]

It is a pleasure for me to state that we are experiencing very happy hours in this Province of Salta, which has received us with its very dear friendship, a sentiment to which my fatherland has the honor of responding with the same spiritual attitude.

The times America is experiencing challenge the sister countries with the urgent need of redoubling efforts regarding the projects and initiatives that they are implementing in harmonious coexistence to insure their prosperity. The faithfulness toward the duties of brotherhood impose upon us the task of never tiring in the search for brighter horizons for our countries through the collaboration which will allow us continued progress in the development of the social, economic and cultural sectors.

We have profound hopes that what we can build for common benefit will be done on the basis of relations supported by respect for our respective national interests and for the generous spirit of integration. We must not miss any of the opportunities which arise for working toward greater understanding among our nations. Frank and calm dialog on the various aspects of an exchange that must become more fluid and effective is a necessary formula for clarifying courses of action and stimulating programs which emerge from our will and our desire to serve directed toward the achievement of our high interests.

The exciting mission of honoring the ideals which unite us and lead us toward greatness are not shared by those who have assigned themselves the angry task of being the spokesman for sterile hate and the instigators of ideas and attitudes contrary to the principles that rule and give substance to American brotherhood. United and mutually bound in the edifying tasks and work that emerge from our collective needs and desires, we will know how to preserve a spiritual affinity which international communism wishes to destroy overtly or covertly--an enemy of continental peace and, even worse, an enemy of freedom, democracy and human dignity, which are our valuable and unrenounceable banners.

COSTA RICAN, MEXICAN MINISTERS ARRIVE FOR TALKS

Costa Rican Statement

PY291444 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 29 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier arrived yesterday in Buenos Aires. He is here on a 4-day official visit during which important bilateral agreements will be discussed. Calderon was met at Ezeiza by his country's ambassador and by officials from the Argentine Foreign Ministry.

The foreign minister stated in brief remarks that some time ago he had the pleasure of receiving a special official invitation to visit Argentina and that good relations between the two countries are traditional. He stressed that in addition to revising our bilateral relations also under study are agreements on tourism, trade and technology which he will discuss today with Foreign Minister Pastor.

Regarding Alejandro Orfila's reelection for another 5-year term as OAS secretary general, Calderon said that Argentina has obtained a great triumph with the reelection and all appreciate and have great affection for Orfila.

The Costa Rican foreign minister will visit President Videla later at 0915, and will then be received by the army commander in chief, Gen Eduardo Viola. After concluding his activities in the country, the Costa Rican minister will return home the day after tomorrow, Wednesday, at noon.

Videla Meets With Ministers

PY292132 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 29 Oct 79 PY

[Excerpts] At 0945 President Videla met with Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Calderon Fournier who paid a courtesy call on the president on the occasion of the visit he is making to our country.

Minister Fournier was accompanied by his Argentine counterpart, Maj Gen Carlos W. Pastor (ret), Costa Rican Ambassador Jose Anglada Roig and other officials.

At 1015 the president met with Mexican Defense Secretary Maj Gen Felix Galvan Lopez who is visiting our country and who paid a courtesy call on the president.

ARGENTINE, CHILEAN AIR FORCE COMMANDERS MEET IN BARILOCHE

PY292118 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1308 GMT 29 Oct 79 PY

[Excerpts] San Carlos de Bariloche, 29 Oct (NA)--The Argentine and Chilean air force commanders in chief yesterday ended the talks they had been holding here since Friday and left for different destinations.

The air force commanders had conferred at the Argentine Air Force's "Achalay" ranch in a meeting which was regarded as one for "rapprochement, rest and good will" and which acquired special significance in the framework of the papal mediation to solve the border conflict existing between the two nations.

The first in leaving the city was General Mathei, who left for his country at 1400. Four hours later, Graffigna went to the local airport and boarded a T-10 plane which took off for Rio Gallegos. His wife and the rest of his entourage went back to the federal capital in a regular flight of the state airline.

VW TO ENTER ARGENTINE MARKET THROUGH CHRYSLER SHARES

PY261623 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0130 GMT 26 Oct 79 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 25 Oct (TELAM)--Executives from the German and Brazilian Volkswagen companies and from the Argentine firm of Chrysler Fevre met today with Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz to inform him about the state of the negotiations which will have as an outcome the installing of Volkswagen in the national market in order to manufacture the cars of the same name. The investment will amount to approximately \$100 million.

Volkswagen plans to invest approximately \$100 million, half of which will be used to modernize the current Chrysler Fevre plant and the other half to acquire the share packets that are in the hands of the manufacturer's agencies and the manufacturers of spare parts. These hold approximately 50 percent, while Chrysler Corporation of the United States has the other 50 percent.

The visitors, Wolfgang Saver, president of Volkswagen Brazil; Paul Weber, executive from Volkswagen Germany in charge of the project; Kerkool Weskott, coordinator of the project; Charles Hollis, director general of Chrysler Fevre Argentina; and the representatives of the German firm in Argentina, directors Mandry and Fernandez Pelayo, released a communique when the meeting concluded.

The communique indicates that Volkswagen has exhaustively studied the conditions and possibilities of the Argentine automobile market, especially taking into account the regulations of the new system for the automotive industry, which have resulted in the prospects for an interesting offer in the Argentine market.

It adds that Volkswagen is being given the opportunity to achieve its entry into the country's economic activities through the firm of Chrysler Fevre Argentina and that Chrysler Corporation has demonstrated its willingness to transfer its share packet in that firm to Volkswagen, stressing that most of the Argentine shareholders have granted options of sale for the shares they hold in Chrysler Fevre to Volkswagen.

It also adds that the need has been foreseen of further meetings with the competent authorities in order to discuss and implement the necessary agreements.

Finally, in response to a question, the communique denies any knowledge that the firm of Citroen has decided to leave the country.

SILES ZUAZO VISITS PORTUGAL ON PSP INVITATION

FY300239 La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Oct 79 FY

[Text] Hernan Siles Zuazo, leader of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI), traveled to Lisbon, Portugal, last weekend. Siles Zuazo went in response to an invitation by the Portuguese Socialist Party. The political leader left accompanied by (Horacio Torres), with whom he will attend party meetings in Lisbon. According to MNR reports, Siles Zuazo will be absent for 8 days.

SENATE SUPPORTS HUMAN RIGHTS STRUGGLE IN PARAGUAY

FY291454 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 27 Oct 79 p 7 FY

[By special correspondent]

[Text] La Paz--The Human Rights Commission of the Bolivian Senate has issued a declaration stating its solidarity with the Paraguayan people who "have been struggling for freedom and democratic rights for more than two decades." The declaration became known shortly after noon yesterday after an audience granted by the members of the senate commission to representatives of the Paraguayan National Accord.

The declaration reads as follows: "The national Senate, being the legitimate expression of the sovereignty of the Bolivian people, has the duty of interpreting their democratic feelings of solidarity with all peoples struggling for freedom and democratic rights in our America and the world.

"It therefore resolves: 1. To express its solidarity with the Paraguayan brother people who have been struggling for more than two decades under totally adverse conditions for freedom and democratic rights which have been systematically violated by a regime of force that keeps the neighboring country under a permanent 'state of siege' as a legal justification for persecuting, seizing and exiling patriots who are in opposition to that regime.

2. To address international organizations that defend human rights in order to obtain the freedom of all those people who are being detained for their ideological convictions and because of their struggle for democratic freedom and rights so the Paraguayan people will be able to feel the life-giving breath of the democratic sentiment and support of the peoples of America and of the world in defense of the basic rights of man.

"26 October 1979."

BRIEFS

NEW COMIBOL MANAGER--Oscar Bonifaz, Bolivian mining and metallurgy minister, yesterday swore in former Mining and Metallurgy Minister Hugo Zapata as the new manager of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia (COMIBOL). Hugo Zapata will replace Eduardo Acebey, who tendered his resignation about a month ago. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 16 Oct 79 p 8 FY]

FISCAL DEFICIT INCREASES--At the end of the year the fiscal deficit will amount to 5,390,000 pesos. This was stated by Finance Minister Guido Hinojosa, who together with Planning Minister Carlos Miranda, said that the Bolivian economy shows evident tendencies of getting worse. [La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1054 GMT 25 Oct 79 FY]

NUCLEAR AGREEMENT WITH ARGENTINA MAY PERMIT 'JOINT A-BOMB'

PY300205 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 29 Oct 79 p 2 PY

[Excerpts] Sao Paulo, Brazil, 28 Oct (AFP)--A nuclear agreement which will permit Brazil and Argentina to jointly make nuclear bombs will be the main result of the visit Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo will make to Buenos Aires in March, FOLHA DE SAO PAULO reported here today.

The information was released today in a front-page report entitled "Brazil Thinking of the Atomic Bomb With Argentina." It states that "this is one of the possible clauses of a future nuclear agreement" with Argentina which President Figueiredo "will sign in Buenos Aires in March."

It adds that the agreement could provide for the sale to Brazil of Argentine technology which would permit Brazil to make nuclear weapons; in return, Brazil would transfer uranium prospecting technology to Argentina. It quotes the Brazilian diplomatic sources who revealed this possibility as stating that "in the nuclear field, either there is confrontation, such as between the United States and the Soviet Union, or cooperation, as in the case of European countries."

It also states that if the Brazilian-Argentine nuclear agreement achieves these objectives, "Brazil and Argentina could jointly make an atomic bomb." It adds that if the two countries failed to reach an agreement to jointly make an atomic bomb, "they could at least sign an agreement to exchange information and hold consultations in the nuclear area as the basis for a future bilateral nuclear nonproliferation pact." The Brazilian newspaper states that the transfer of Argentine nuclear technology for the production of fuel elements will permit Brazil to make nuclear weapons "which it cannot do with the agreement signed with the FRG in June 1975."

According to FOLHA DE SAO PAULO, the Brazilian reactor factory could sell components to Argentina for Atucha 2, which will be built by the German enterprise KWU [Kraftwerk Union], which is responsible for selling equipment for the Brazilian Angra 1 and Angra 2 nuclear plants.

Bomb Collaboration Denied

PY300207 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2355 GMT 29 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 29 Oct (LATIN)--The Brazilian Government today regarded as baseless press reports indicating that Argentina and Brazil could make an atomic bomb.

Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas said today that there is no nuclear agreement between Argentina and Brazil. He added that Brazil had signed and ratified the Tlatelolco treaty which bans nuclear weapons in Latin America. He noted that although Brazil is not legally bound to the above treaty, since it has vowed not to ratify two annexes of the treaty until the nuclear powers ratify them, it is committed to not doing anything which would go against it.

In a front page report, FOLHA DE SAO PAULO said yesterday that Brazil and Argentina could jointly make the A-bomb. Pericas quoted recent remarks made by President Joao Figueiredo that although no fields of cooperation with Argentina should be excluded, this does not mean that something exists on nuclear cooperation between the two countries. He added that Brazil is against the proliferation of nuclear weapons and that it favors the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

NUCLEAR OFFICIAL REVEALED AS FORMER NAZI, SS MEMBER

FY291410 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 29 Oct 79 FY

[Text] Alfred Boettcher, former member of the Nazi Party and the notorious SS during World War II, is the person responsible for the selection of technical personnel in Brazil within the nuclear agreement signed with the FRG. This has been revealed by the Sao Paulo Peace and Justice Commission and by nuclear physicist Mario Schemberg in an interview with a Sao Paulo newspaper. Schemberg has a recording of a telephone conversation in which a voice with a strong German accent threatens the nuclear physicist against revealing the name of Alfred Boettcher. In addition to Brazil, the former SS member has also carried out activities in South Africa, with which the FRG has also signed a nuclear agreement.

SAUDI ARABIAN PRINCE BEGINS ACTIVITIES IN BRASILIA

FY291355 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 29 Oct 79 FY

[Text] Beginning his visit to Brasilia today, Saudi Arabian Prince Muhammad al-Faysal Al Sa'ud, head of Saudi banks, will be received by President Figueiredo today and will visit Sao Paulo on Wednesday.

SAO PAULO METAL WORKERS DECLARE STRIKE

FY291421 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 29 Oct 79 FY

[Text] Another strike was declared at 2200 last night by the Sao Paulo and Guarulhos metal workers. The decision was made at an assembly attended by almost 6,000 workers. The Osasco metal workers, who also attended the direct negotiations with the group of 14 of the Sao Paulo State Federation of Employees and Technicians [FIESP], decided to wait until the new assembly to be held today.

Immediately after the decision made by the Sao Paulo and Guarulhos metal workers yesterday, reporter (Nilton Flora) interviewed Joaquin dos Santos Andrade, president of the Sao Paulo Metal Workers Union: [Begin recording]

[Question] How are these strikes going to be conducted?

[Answer] Well, the manner in which these strikes will be conducted was well defined by the assembly. The five commands elected by the assembly have already been deployed in the different neighborhoods with a well-established strategy to see that the stoppage is respected and to prevent workers from entering the factories as of 2200 tonight.

[Question] Businessmen have been saying that in case a strike is declared, negotiations would be made through the regional labor court. Would this affect you at all?

[Answer] Some workers have already been warned several times that the regional labor court would make hasty judgments seeking to intimidate the workers. This position has already been discussed in all assemblies. The strike will naturally disregard the judgement and we are ready to assume the responsibility and the consequences.

[Question] There are rumors that Labor Minister Murilo Macedo tried to contact you this weekend. Do you confirm or deny these rumors?

[Answer] The minister was committed to contact us this past weekend to tell us about the decision of the INPC--the National Consumers Price Institute. We were at a meeting with businessmen at the FIESP building when we were called to a private telephone booth and we spoke to the minister on the phone. He told us about the national consumers price index, which was 26 (?percent). Since we were negotiating a salary increase within the rate of the previous salary policy, we were not really interested in the national consumers price index since the collective negotiations were based on the current salary policy and not on the policy that is about to be implemented.

[Question] Who is responsible (?for the strike)--the union or the commissions?

[Answer] Well, the responsibility falls on the strike commands and on the board of workers, so much so that the commands cannot act separately. They being the proposals to be discussed to the commissions, which will then discuss and implement them. The board will only acknowledge and implement the decisions of the assembly. The assembly decided to declare a strike, and we are, therefore, going to assume the responsibility. [end recording]

Report on Strike Activities

OW292330 Hong Kong AFP in English 2319 GMT 29 Oct 79 OW

[Text] Sao Paulo, Oct. 229 (AFP)--Police wielding submachine guns today evacuated offices of five metalworker union locals here hours after a strike began, Union President Joaquim dos Santos Andrade said. An estimated 160,000 of the 400,000 metalworkers in Sao Paulo and nearby Guarulhos heeded the strike call to show support for wage demands. Mr. Dos Santos said at least 250 persons had been taken into custody by the "DOPS" (political police) since the occupation of the union locals. They were frisked, taken to the general depot, questioned, and then released one by one, he added.

Police seized tracts and mimeographing equipment. A priest and several union leaders were among those arrested. One was threatened by a policeman holding a revolver to his temple. Political Police Chief Romeu Tuma confirmed that an undetermined number of persons had been apprehended and that some had already been arrested "for subversive activities."

Branches of Ford, Volkswagen, Siemens, Caterpillar and SKF were among those totally or partially paralyzed by the strike. Picket lines have been formed at the gates of most factories. No incidents were reported.

Metalworkers are demanding an 83-percent wage increase. Management has offered a 66-percent increase. An attempt to reconcile the differences, led by a regional labor official, failed this afternoon.

The labor court should issue a ruling tomorrow as to whether the strike is legal. Labor Minister Murilo Macedo maintains that the strike, called Sunday by a general assembly of 5,000 workers, is illegal.

BRIEFS

MENINGITIS OUTBREAKS--A new outbreak of meningitis in the municipalities of (Juzar) and Xique-Xique--Bahia State--has already killed 6 persons and 20 have been hospitalized. Some 25,000 persons will be vaccinated by the end of this week to prevent the spread of the disease. Reports from Fortaleza indicate that another outbreak which began in the districts of Bananeira, Taua and Catarina, region of Inhamuns, Ceara State, had already killed seven persons. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 24 Oct 79 PY]

COMMENTATOR TERMS OAS ASSEMBLY 'NEIGHBORHOOD CIRCUS'

PY261405 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 26 Oct 79 PY

[Rafael Kittsteiner commentary]

[Excerpt] As it is known, the Ninth OAS Assembly is being held in La Paz. The big question is whether there will ever be a 10th OAS assembly. That is, will the countries of the Americas take the risk of holding another meeting? This is because the present OAS Assembly has become a neighborhood circus. It is not a diplomatic meeting at the continental level but rather it is simply a neighborhood circus, and a poor one at that; or better yet, it has become a representation of the theater of the absurd.

Because Bolivia has not honored its condition of host, because of the drafting of some outrageous bill and because all countries are making public the disputes they have among themselves, it is very likely that if the OAS does indeed hold another meeting, that is, its 10th general assembly, it will do so under regulations virtually limiting the issues to be discussed. This is because, to put it plainly, nothing has been left undiscussed during the present OAS meeting. Neither has there been [words indistinct].

We Chileans are concerned with the inclusion in the OAS agenda of what the host country calls its sea outlet situation. The Chilean position in this regard was clearly explained by Chilean Ambassador Pedro Daza, who supported his case with historical and political facts [words indistinct] frankly regrettable. Bolivia answered these arguments [words indistinct] by organizing rallies mounted by the official propaganda apparatus as if instead of being a diplomatic meeting at the continental level this were a sports events between [words indistinct] countries.

This is why, ladies and gentlemen, yesterday at the opening of the plenum meeting Ambassador Daza clearly expressed the Chilean delegation's annoyance for the rallies which are taking place in Bolivia against Chile.

BRIEFS

INCREASE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION--The Chilean agriculture minister has reported that Chilean agricultural production doubled between 1973 and 1979. The minister noted that the government does not have a specific agroindustrial policy but rather a single economic policy that is applied to all sectors of national production. He added that the national government promotes a policy aimed at opening international markets for Chilean products. This policy enables a businessman to decide what to produce within certain limitations. The minister noted that investments in the agricultural sector experienced notable growth, rising from \$30 million in 1974 to \$135 million in 1979. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 24 Oct 79 PY]

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES--Santiago, Chile, 17 Oct--The Industry and Trade Directorate (DIRINCO) has reported that 3,179 industrial enterprises were established in Chile between 1974 and 1979 at an overall investment of \$472.9 million. The DIRINCO also reported that these new industries created a total of 37,046 new jobs. The new industries are mainly textile plants, shoe factories, and metal, mechanical, metallurgical and electrical industries. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0116 GMT 18 Oct 79 PY]

NATION TO ENTER ARMS MARKET, PRESIDENT HAILS PROGRESS

PA300157 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 29 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Colombia, a traditional enemy of the arms race, will soon join the group of countries selling military hardware. Gen Antonio Medina Escobar, manager of the State Military Industry Enterprise [INDUMIL], said today during ceremonies to mark INDUMIL's 25th anniversary that initial trade will be with nations of the Andean Group.

President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, who attended the celebration awarded the Silver Order of the Cross of Boyaca to INDUMIL. General Medina Escobar said Colombia is presently attempting to break into the international market with the certainty that it is capable of offering competitive quality and prices for several kinds of explosives, munitions, iron and steel parts and even weapons.

General Medina added that the sales will be made by agreements with foreign firms in an attempt to promote trade and the transfer of technology, which will permit greater development because of the opening toward foreign markets.

Military Industry Lauded

PA300158 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 29 Oct 79 PA

[Text] President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala today noted the progress achieved by the State Military Industry Enterprise [INDUMIL].

The president spoke at the Jose Maria Cordoba factory in [name indistinct]. The president, who arrived by helicopter, found the area isolated, without telephone communication or electric power as a result of the harsh winter conditions affecting various sections of the capital.

The president awarded the Cross of Boyaca to INDUMIL as his contribution to the celebration. All this fills me with satisfaction and shows that this industry has made positive advances, demonstrating the importance of the training received by the technical military personnel who serve at the enterprise, the chief of state said.

GOVERNMENT PLANS TO JOIN GATT

PA202032 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Santa Marta--The national government said here today GATT has many advantages but also many drawbacks for Colombia. In the final analysis, however, it can benefit the country, so the government is going to formalize Colombia's definitive incorporation into it. Development Minister Gilberto Echeverry-Mejia said incorporation into GATT will allow Colombia to further develop its foreign trade.

PAPER REFUSES TO CARRY GUATEMALAN EXTREMISTS' COMMUNIQUE

PA272206 Paris AFP in Spanish 1548 GMT 26 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 26 Oct (AFP)--The influential Colombia daily EL TIEMPO reported here today that it had refused to publish a paid advertisement from the Guatemalan extremist group known as the Poor People's Guerrilla Army (EGP). The advertisement should have appeared in this morning's edition and was to have included conditions from the guerrillas for the release of Raul Garcia Granados de Garay, whom they kidnaped in Guatemala several days ago.

EL TIEMPO explained that true to its traditional democratic principles, it would not yield to guerrilla groups and warned that it would not change its position.

This is the second time Central American guerrillas have failed in their attempts to have a paid manifesto published in EL TIEMPO. It was recalled that in December 1978, the same paper refused a similar request from the Salvadoran Armed Forces of National Resistance. On that occasion the manifesto which, as in this case, should have been carried by various Latin American and European newspapers, indicated that the release of industrialist Fritz Schuiteman depended on its publication.

This time the Guatemalan guerrillas sent a representative of the Garcia Granados de Garay family to see that the paper published a 32-page manifesto, but EL TIEMPO directors emphatically refused to do so.

BRIEFS

INCREASED GNP--The country's gross national product increased 257 percent in the past 10 years, while the birth rate has decreased to 2 percent, two factors which have led the finance minister to express optimism about the country's economic situation. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 17 Oct 79 PA]

WORLD BANK LOAN--Bogota--The World Bank has approved an \$80 million loan for Cerro Matoso S.A., a Colombian firm that will mine a nickel deposit in Cordoba Department. The entire project, which includes the construction and operation of a mine and various other installations and facilities, will cost a total of \$340 million and will extract 780,000 metric tons of the mineral. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 22 Oct 79 PA]

LAND EXPROPRIATION PROGRAM--The Agrarian Reform Institute has given a new boost to the land expropriation program with the approval of resolutions which affect properties in the Risaralda, Antioquia, Santander, Cesar and Sucre Departments. The expropriated areas amount to 1,500 hectares which will be parceled out and given to peasant families. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Oct 79 PA]

HYDROCARBONS, MINING PACT SIGNED WITH VENEZUELA

PA292350 Paris AFP in Spanish 1638 GMT 27 Oct 79 PA

[Excerpts] Quito, 27 Oct (AFP)--Ecuador and Venezuela have decided to establish a bilateral cooperation program in the fields of hydrocarbons and mining in an agreement signed by their respective energy ministers. The plan includes Petroleum, mineral and geophysical energy sources.

Venezuelan Minister Calderon, who is here as part of his visit to OPEC member countries, said he will send a group of geologists from his country to Quito to cooperate in coal, iron and gold prospecting.

He pointed out that during his meeting with President Jaime Roldos they reviewed important issues that will be discussed at the open conference to be held in Caracas in December. The conference will discuss pricing and international financial cooperation.

He said Venezuela is sensitive to the effects of increased petroleum prices and inflation in third world countries that import crude. He said two funds of \$800 million each and a reserve [reposicion] for the same amount have been established in the OPEC special fund to finance the balance of payments deficits of less developed countries.

Another point that effects infrastructural projects is the agriculture development fund, which received a contribution of \$400 million.

According to the Venezuelan minister, his country's intention is that the OPEC fund be oriented toward creating a bank to attend the programs with greater administrative flexibility.

When asked what policy his country would adopt regarding an adjustment in petroleum prices, Minister Calderon replied that Venezuela does not initiate increases in petroleum prices but neither is it against an increase. He added that any decision will be made jointly by OPEC member countries.

ROLDOS REASSERTS AMAZONIAN TERRITORIAL DEMANDS

PA272334 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1957 GMT 27 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 27 Oct (EFE)--Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos Aguilera reasserted that his government will proclaim at all times his country's "unalienable Amazonian rights." Roldos made this statement during a speech in this capital today on the occasion of the 59th anniversary of the creation of the "Ecuadorean Air Force."

In the recent past, Roldos said in his speech, there were painful and tragic incidents in our country's territorial history and we are peacefully and juridically demanding what is rightfully ours.

Roldos, who began his term 75 days ago when his country returned to democracy after 9 years of dictatorial regimes, referred to border problems with Peru during his speech. These problems became more acute during a 1942 war between the two countries when, according to Ecuador, part of its territory bordering the northern banks of the Amazon River was seized by Peru.

ROLDOS HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE, DISCUSSES BUCARAM, ECONOMY

PA291705 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 26 Oct 79 PA

[Excerpts] In courageous self-criticism, President Jaime Roldos yesterday admitted he made a mistake in getting involved in a verbal feud with Asaad Bucaram, leader of the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP] and president of the National Congress.

Roldos rejected the possibility of holding a plebiscite to determine the people's support for the CFP leaders. However, he stated that he was convinced that if a plebiscite were held to settle the CFP leadership dispute, he would win by a 5 to 1 margin. Roldos also admitted that most of the first 75 days of his administration have been taken up with his conflict with the legislature. However, he said he is determined to consolidate democracy and listed the difficulties he has encountered in the transition to a constitutional regime, noting that these difficulties result from 9 years of dictatorships.

Referring to statements by certain groups, he said the country's great economic and social problems which were neglected by the dictatorships cannot be solved in 75 days. He said all these problems have forced the government to continue traditionalist and paternalist methods such as visits to towns, cantons and villages, the delivery of speeches and the distribution of funds for urgent needs. He explained that this will not be permanent practice over the next 5 years because government work will be the result of careful planning.

Regarding the economic situation, Roldos said that the first administrative measures are aimed at solving the situation inherited [from previous governments] in order to prevent instability. He defended the new tax bills sent to Congress noting that they will be used to finance part of the 1980 budget. He said the new taxes will only affect the richer sectors. He also denounced a campaign to damage government prestige because of the tax bills.

The president expressed optimism over the growing acceptance which seems to be occurring in Congress concerning his proposals, indirectly recognizing that a new majority bloc had been created in Congress to break Bucaram's hegemony.

MINISTER REAFFIRMS SUITABILITY OF NEW TAX PACKAGE

PA270335 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 26 Oct 79 PA

[Excerpt] Finance Minister Fernando Aspiazu reiterated the suitability of the new tax package to finance the 1980 state budget which was initially estimated at approximately 36 billion sucres.

Minister Aspiazu appeared again before the Chamber of Representatives on Thursday to answer several questions asked by its members. In his presentation, the minister again emphasized the need to eliminate the gasoline subsidy which is estimated at more than 13 billion sucres.

LA TRIBUNA ASSAILS OPPOSITION DELEGATION TO OAS

PY262212 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 26 Oct 79 p 8 PY

[Editorial: "A task for Democrats"]

[Text] A delegation of Paraguayan politicians has traveled to La Paz, the site of the OAS General Assembly's discussions, where they gave a press conference and made charges regarding the political situation in our country. This event is very unusual, and it is true that it does not help the country's image. We are faced with a case in which the limits within which political confrontation was taking place have been overstepped, and, as has never happened before, an important forum such as a foreign ministers meeting has been chosen as the place for overstepping them.

Historically speaking there have always been cases of Paraguayan exiles who, from foreign lands, air their charges, which are taken up by the foreign press. With rare exceptions, such matters do not get beyond the miscellaneous section of the newspapers. Regarding the current situation, the least that can be said is that those who traveled to La Paz have taken on a serious historical responsibility at the personal level, the scope of which is not easily determined without the necessary perspective which time gives.

It is probable that from their personal viewpoints they believe that they are assisted by reason, but in any case, and within the great ideological confrontation that is agitating our continent, there is the paradoxical result that it is others who reap benefits from the advantages of propaganda while the derogatory conceptualization of our country is being disseminated. Because in this matter it is a question of seeking the greatest conceptual clarity. Nobody can deny the very noble aims with which current American foreign policy is cloaked, in which it sees the enforcement of human rights as a lever for the certain containment of totalitarian communist ideas.

But, as has been precisely and repeatedly indicated, it is the communists who obtain the greatest propaganda advantages from such a policy by giving worldwide dissemination to even the smallest accusation regarding the restrictions to those rights. The implications are so evident that examples may not be necessary, but in case one is required, in this same issue there is a report which indicates the rejection of a Paraguayan-French agreement by the French socialist and communist opposition. As can be observed, it is not such a simple question, nor is it strictly limited to Paraguayan politics. The task, on the international level, acquires resounding repercussions, and not precisely plausible ones.

To seek those who are guilty in this situation is both an easy and difficult task. It is easy for an ordinary person to say, yes, he is an opposition figure and that the government is to blame; and if he is a member of the government he will say that those opposition figures are legionnaires [legionarios]. But if we were to look at the deep-rooted determining factors of these events, the result is that it becomes a difficult and complex question.

We have already pointed out the existence of exiles during many periods of our history: it is excess taken to levels that are incompatible with democratic institutions. It is a real fact that no one hides.

On the other hand, within the leadership of the opposition parties there is the same defect of intolerance which is assessed in relation to the country in general. The splinterings, the expulsions, the breaking up or the putting to one side are to be found in all the parties, and they are the reflection of the deficient degree or level of our political culture. And through this deficiency it is difficult to foresee what can be achieved by political organizations in an international court, if it is used as a lever to exert continual pressure on our political reality.

It is evident that measures must be applied. The mere condemning of foreign attitudes or behavior is revealed as simple escapism or, as it is now said, "alienation." Nobody wants to assume responsibility, everybody wants to be the censor. It is much easier to be Cato than Cicero. But there will be a time when all of us will have to assume the august task of really making the democratic institutions operational by making a sincere effort to act democratically, to feel like democrats and to exercise rights, but basically, to assume the responsibilities of democracy. This is not the task of anyone in particular, and yet it is the task of everyone in general. No one, no democrat, can be afraid of ideological confrontation, even less so if his actions are based on patriotism and the public welfare.

OPPOSITION LEADERS RETURN FROM LA PAZ

PF291828 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 27 Oct 79 p 14 PY

[Excerpts] "With this meeting we held with American politicians and diplomats, the National Accord has taken another step toward its consolidation at the international level. We did not go to La Paz to seek tutors or tutelege; we went to make known our country's reality," Miguel Abdon Saguier remarked, among other things, on his return yesterday from the Bolivian capital.

The National Accord leader remarked that together with Luis Alfonso Resck, who has not yet returned, he traveled to the city that is hosting the OAS General Assembly on a mission given him by the coordinating board of the National Accord. In La Paz they met up with Waldino Lovera and Miguel Angel Gonzalez Casabianca, representatives of the Popular Colorado Movement (MOPOCO).

"Our mission was not difficult because Latin American awareness is sensitive regarding the problems we are having here, and it knows that Stroessnerism is the same as Somoziism. Both mean fraud, dictatorship, corruption and violation of human rights," he asserted.

Radical Liberal Deputy Ligia Prieto de Centurion also returned from La Paz yesterday. She stated that during her stay in the city she joined the Inter-American Committee for Solidarity for Human Rights, which is presided over by Bolivian Deputy Simon Reyes, a representative of the miners. She also reported that she will again travel to the Bolivian capital in the near future to participate in the assembly that will elect the members of the executive committee.

BRIEFS

UGARTE RETURN FROM BRAZIL--Industry and Commerce Minister Delfin Ugarte Centurion returned from Brazil. He had been invited to visit the cities of Curitiba and Sao Paulo where he met with the governors the respective states. During his visit to Brazil Minister Ugarte held talks about the economic, political and social situation of Paraguay. [Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 22 Oct 79 p 7 PY]

JABLONSKI TALKS WITH LOPEZ PORTILLO END; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD292342 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Andrzej Bilik dispatch]

[Text] Literally a dozen or so minutes ago, just before noon Mexican time, the talks being held by the Polish delegation in Mexico, chaired by Henryk Jablonski and President Jose Lopez Portillo, ended. The official visit by the chairman of the Council of State to Mexico is coming to an end. Important documents have been signed: agreements on economic and industrial cooperation and on cultural and scientific exchange. A final communique has also been agreed, in which emphasis is placed on the concurrence of views of Poland and Mexico on such fundamental international problems as the question of maintaining peace and strengthening detente. As is stated, on these points there are no points of dispute between Poland and Mexico, which are determined to develop mutual relations to mutual advantage in all spheres.

The chairman of the Council of State will soon be receiving the president of Mexico in his residence; afterward he will give a lecture in the Mexican Academy of History. Thus the next to last day of the visit to Mexico will come to an end.

Agreement on Basic Issues

LD292343 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2230 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The communique on the visit of president of the Polish Council of State Prof Henryk Jablonski to Mexico says that the presidents of the two countries expressed satisfaction at the way bilateral relations have been developing to date and declared the will to expand cooperation further in the sphere of politics, economy, culture, science and technology in the spirit of traditional Polish-Mexican friendship.

In their exchanges on world politics the two presidents stated a convergence of views on basic problems of the contemporary world, particularly on the matter of respecting state sovereignty and the nonuse of force in international relations. Both sides expressed the conviction that only a stable peace could give mankind a guarantee of further progress. President Jose Lopez Portillo expressed his appreciation of the Polish initiative on educating societies in the spirit of peace, which has been adopted as a declaration of the UN General Assembly.

Industrial, Trade Cooperation

LD292344 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Today Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, ends his visit to Mexico, from where he is to go to Costa Rica. Yesterday the second Polish-Mexican plenary [word indistinct] took place. Then the heads of both states took part in the signing ceremony of the concluded agreements concerning economic and industrial cooperation and the program for cultural, educational, and scientific and technical exchange.

The joint Polish-Mexican communique contains decisions on taking further advantage of the possibilities for economic contacts between both countries, so that by halfway through the eighties mutual trade turnover should treble. It was decided to expand industrial cooperation and undertake joint investment. It was agreed that the third session of the Polish-Mexican mixed commission would meet in Warsaw next year.

The Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo accepted with satisfaction an invitation to visit Poland.

LUIS MARTINZ DENIES PARTICIPATION IN COUP PLOT

PA261453 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0248 GMT 26 Oct 79 PA

[Statements by Luis Martinz, one of those implicated in the plot to overthrow the Panamanian Government, during a news conference on 25 October; place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question indistinct]

[Answer] Yes, it was the G-2 and the assistant attorney general.

[Next four questions and answers in English]

[Question] How were you treated by the G-2?

[Answer] Not well.

[Question] Were you beaten?

[Answer] Not when I mentioned that I was a member of the International League of Human Rights.

[Question] Can you describe how you were treated? What did they do to you?

[Answer] I was blindfolded for approximately 6 hours.

[Returning to Spanish]

[Question] Mr Martinz, can you repeat what you said in Spanish?

[Answer] Can you ask me the questions once again?

[Question] How were you treated by the G-2?

[Answer] Well, first I was kidnaped in a very violent and needless manner. On arriving there, I was blindfolded for approximately 6 hours while I was questioned.

[Question] [Words indistinct] Could you tell us [words indistinct]?

[Answer] I emphatically deny the allegations implied by your question. I have not been conspiring.

[Question] The statements of the gentlemen before you indicate that you met with them and paid them money [words indistinct].

[Answer] No, sir, they do not say I was conspiring. I gave them money to return to Central America.

[Question] What was your connection with that group?

[Answer] I met them in the Canal Zone in (?1971).

[Question] Were you unaware they were plotting?

[Answer] Well, when (?they) asked me for money I imagined it was for that.

[Question] When you helped them financially didn't you think you were contributing to that conspiracy?

[Answer] No, sir.

[Question] Mr Martinz, you deny that you were conspiring. What do you think that little newspaper YA is doing?

[Answer] Telling the truth.

[Question] What truth? The truth about what?

[Answer] The truth about what is occurring in Panama.

[Question] But the people who spoke before you said that they were (?influenced) by false ideas and now they are repentant--ideas such as the ones you publish. How do you explain this?

[Answer] We in the newspaper YA never make subversive statements. We do not agree with the system. An opposition newspaper is not a subversive newspaper.

[Question] Mr Martinz, is it true that the day you were arrested in your office you were making photocopies of subversive pamphlets and that one of the persons who was carrying the briefcase or box with those copies was able to escape from the people who went to arrest you?

[Answer] That is totally false.

[Question] Mr Martinz, the persons linked to this movement, particularly the ones who came from Miami--the North American and the Cuban--said they came because they believed this government is Marxist. Do you think the Panamanian Government is Marxist or communist?

[Answer] Not yet.

[Next two questions and answers in English]

[Question] (?Can you tell us) a little more about your stay in jail? Have you been beaten?

[Answer] Not in jail. I was held incommunicado [words indistinct].

[Question] Have you been treated well?

[Answer] If you like being alone in a crummy jail, yeah.

[Returning to Spanish]

[Question] Mr Martinz, you say you are a member of an international organization of human rights. What is its name?

[Answer] The International League of Human Rights.

[Question] Where is its headquarters?

[Answer] New York.

[Question] What post do you hold in that organization?

[Answer] I am a (?sponsoring) member. I have been one for 7 years.

[Question] Mr Martinz, what do you think will happen in the future [words indistinct]?

[Answer] In what sense?

[Question] In your present situation. You are accused of subversion against the national government.

[Answer] I understand [changes thought] moreover, I reiterate my emphatic denial that I am participating or that I have participated in subversion.

[Question] What do you expect will happen to you?

[Answer] I want to be left alone and free.

[Question] Do you want to overthrow the government [words indistinct]?

[Answer] Not in a violent manner.

[Question] [Words indistinct] the money you gave [words indistinct]?

[Answer] That was 10 months ago.

[Question] When did you give that money?

[Answer] Last December.

[Question] To whom did you give it?

[Answer] To the gentlemen who were here [word indistinct].

[Question] Do you belong to the leadership of the Panamenist Party?

[Answer] That is correct. I am (?press) secretary.

[Question] How do you view the participation of the Panamenist Party or its members in the plan which has just been discovered?

[Answer] I do not think that the Panamenist Party can be accused of participating in the group which (?came to visit me).

[Question] These gentlemen mentioned two names: Carlos Young Adames and Dr Jurado. Are they members of the Panamenist Party?

[Answer] Yes, but I do not know how they might have participated.

[Next four questions and answers in English]

[Question] [Words indistinct] what happened and how did you become involved in this?

[Answer] Some gentlemen came by my office in December 1978, 10 months ago, and asked me for a very large sum of money.

[Question] How much?

[Answer] I think it was about \$300,000, something like that. At that point I said they were out of their minds and that I would give them a check for \$1,500 to return to Central America and not bother me again.

[Question] You are denying that this was a conspiracy [words indistinct]?

[Answer] I gave them the money to go back.

[Question] [Words indistinct] in the plot?

[Answer] No.

[Returning to Spanish]

[Question] Mr Martinz, on one occasion you were deported from the country. You were told to leave the country. [Indistinct comment from Martinz] Tell me something, Martinz, [words indistinct] you are a man of means [words indistinct] in view that your family has certain economic facilities and has received certain concessions from this government. They have been awarded some contracts.

[Answer] If they have been awarded contracts it is because [words indistinct].

[Question] Nevertheless, you consider the government unjust [words indistinct]. That is not logical. You are an educated man.

[Answer] Look, there are peaceful ways of combatting a system one does not believe is correct. In my case, that way is currently by telling the truth in the newspaper YA. that is not subversion.

[Question] And before that, when you were outside the country, you were involved in subversion [words indistinct]?

[Answer] In no way.

[Question] Have you ever met [name indistinct]?

[Answer] I met him in [date indistinct].

[Next two questions and answers in English]

[Indistinct question]

[Answer] I had the distinct impression that their main interest was to know who was behind the teachers' strike and if it was linked to the events that had been happening in Chiriqui and I think they mentioned several areas here.

[Question] [Words indistinct] the opposition or the newspaper YA?

[Answer] Perhaps. They were certainly very interested in finding out whether FRENCO [National Opposition Front], the Panamenist Party or YA had anything to do with the teachers' strike and whether that was connected with the Chiriqui [word indistinct].

[Returning to Spanish]

[Question] Mr Martinz, some teachers have said that you have contributed money to the strike. [Words indistinct] did you give it?

[Answer] As a citizen, as many others have done in Panama.

[Question] You know that your links to the gentlemen who appeared here previously [words indistinct]. As a man who advocates human rights, how can you sponsor such violent acts as bombings? The bomb did explode.

[Answer] Sir, I did not participate.

[Question] Not directly, but intellectually and indirectly you did.

[Answer] No, neither directly nor indirectly.

[Question] The money [words indistinct]?

[Answer] That was 10 months ago in December 1978.

[Question] And the bomb came afterwards.

[Answer] Months later. It did not occur to me that it could have been the same [word indistinct].

[Indistinct question]

[Answer] Not necessarily.

[Question in English] [Words indistinct] that they are asking President Royo for clemency [words indistinct]. Are you going to ask President Royo for clemency?

[Answer] I do not believe I am guilty.

COSTA RICA

HUBER MATOS SAYS CASTRO WANTS TO KILL HIM

PA300124 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1545 GMT 29 Oct 79 PA

[By Francisco Rubiales]

[Excerpts] San Jose, 29 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Huber Matos, a former military commander in Camaguey Province, who was released on 21 October after 20 years of imprisonment in Cuba, said today that Fidel Castro has released him for the purpose of "eliminating him." "Castro has released me in the hope that the men he has in Central America and the United States will eliminate me at any moment," Matos told this agency.

"We know that assassinations occur among Cuban exiles which remain in the shadows and darkness. And we are sure Castro is behind a number of these assassinations. I do not worry too much. I do not care if I die, and that threat will not prevent me from remaining firm in my principles. However, as you can see, my friends do worry," he said.

In Matos' house in San Jose there are several men armed with shotguns and rifles. [Word indistinct] two of his comrades in arms who were tried under the same charges 20 years ago.

EL SALVADOR

RELEASE OF BPR HOSTAGES REPORTED

Release Announced

PA292232 Paris AFP in Spanish 2149 GMT 29 Oct 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 29 Oct (AFP)--The People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) has announced that at 1630 (2230 GMT) it will release the 250 hostages it has been holding in the labor and economy ministries since Wednesday. Until now, the BPR had said it would not release the hostages until all its demands had been accepted by the Salvadoran military junta, including a 100 percent wage increase for all workers.

Shortly before the BPR's announcement, a demonstration of the 28 February Peoples Leagues (LP-28, Trostkiyite) left at least 4 people dead and 50 more wounded following a clash with police. The junta accused subversive groups of being responsible for the shooting. The LP-28 demonstration was headed toward the offices of the newspaper LA PRENSA GRAFICA. The building's facade was destroyed yesterday by a bomb placed by the Revolutionary Peoples Army (ERP), the armed wing of the LP-28. The ERP took credit for the attack as well as another similar one against the newspaper EL DIARIO DE HOY.

San Salvador began today as it did 10 days ago: two ministries occupied, barricades in the streets and three churches and two squares occupied by leftist groups.

Red Cross Supervises

PY300149 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0115 GMT 30 Oct 79 FY

[Text] San Salvador, 29 Oct (LATIN)--According to Salvadoran Red Cross sources who supervised the release operation, the employees of the Labor Ministry, who for a week were hostages of the members of the People's Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] who had occupied the ministry building, were released this evening.

The sources added that it is hoped that the hostages of the BPR who are being held in the Economy Ministry building will be released within the next few hours. The Red Cross stated that about 200 people had been released. That organization made special vehicles available to transport the hostages.

AFP Report

PA300241 Paris AFP in Spanish 0218 GMT 30 Oct 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 29 Oct (AFP)--The People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) today released 125 hostages which it has been holding in the Labor Ministry in this capital since last Wednesday. The guerrillas are still holding Labor Minister Gabriel Gallegos and Under Secretary Liliam de Aviles.

It has been learned that at least 30 people were killed in incidents today in which members of the 28 February Peoples Leagues clashed with security forces. The downtown area of the Salvadoran capital has been occupied by the military. While soldiers are on guard in armored personnel carriers and are armed with heavy weapons, leftist groups continue to occupy the labor and economy ministries and three churches.

DEMONSTRATORS, TROOPS CLASH IN SHOOTOUT

PY291905 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1826 GMT 29 Oct 79 FY

[By Adrian Aldana]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 29 Oct (LATIN)--An armed clash between demonstrations and army troops took place this morning in front of the offices of the LA PRENSA GRAFICA newspaper of this capital.

The clash took place when 1,500 demonstrators of the United Popular Action Front (FAPU) tried to get near the newspaper building and were repelled by security forces. The clash started at 1130 (1730 GMT) and continued with an intensive shootout until midday. There was no immediate report on casualties. This clash was the worst outbreak of violence in this Central American country since the civilian-military junta took over the government 2 weeks ago after the bloodless overthrow of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero. The incident took place as members of the junta were negotiating with representatives of the People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) in order to get them to end their occupation of the labor and finance ministries and the release of hostages, among them three ministers.

According to the first reports, the march on LA PRENSA GRAFICA newspaper was started this morning at Libertad Square, in this city, by members of the FAPU. According to police reports, several demonstrators were carrying knapsacks in which they had hidden arms which they used against security forces later on. Police authorities indicated that the demonstrators were armed with knives, guns and chains, and it has not yet been established who started the incident.

The shootout was so intense that I found it difficult to make myself understood while dictating this report over the telephone. Reporters and employees of LA PRENSA GRAFICA sought shelter under their desks while bullets passed near their heads.

Deaths Reported

PA291923 Paris AFP in Spanish 1912 GMT 29 Oct 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 29 Oct (AFP)--At least four people died violently in El Salvador today during clashes between police and subversive groups.

Two security corps officers died and 12 others were hurt when a small bus they were riding in was attacked by a guerrilla commando group near Ilopango Airport, about 10 km from the capital. Meanwhile, demonstrators from the 28 February Peoples League clashed with police at 1200 today in the northern business district of San Salvador, leaving at least two dead and a number injured.

ARCHBISHOP ROMERO CRITICIZES RIGHT, LEFT

PA290039 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1719 GMT 28 Oct 79 PA

[By Rens Contreras]

[Text] San Salvador, 28 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--San Salvador Archbishop Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero lashed out today in his homily against leftist and rightist sectors and noted positive and negative aspects of the new regime which assumed power after the overthrow of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero.

In regards to the right, he said that they did not want to yield and if they persisted in this attitude, any change in El Salvador would be futile. He said that if they did not learn to give with love and justice they would ultimately lose everything by violence. He regretted that the right was preparing for a "countercoup." The archbishop said that he believed in the sincerity of the present administration's intentions to promote economic, political and social changes, as it has promised. "We would really find it regrettable if a reactionary conservative sector tried to stage a countercoup in order to promote more reaction," and halt change, the archbishop said. He recalled the attitude assumed by capitalism when Col Arturo Armando Molina's administration tried to promote rural changes. He said that capitalism "stirred heaven and earth" in order to prevent his plan.

He denounced the "fanaticism of peoples organizations" and referred to the leftists of the United Popular Action Front [FAPU], the People's Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] and the 28 February Peoples Leagues [LP-28]. He said that he understood their reasons for distrust, because they had been repressed for such a long time that it is hard to believe that it is over. He said that some "repressive units" still continue sowing terror in the country's rural areas, in spite of orders issued by the new regime. The security units must be thoroughly revised, he said.

He said that popular organizations have created an awareness among the people and that this had its merits. He asked these groups to use the social strength they have created in a positive manner, and not merely as a source of violence, since they run the risk of falling into totalitarianism. He reminded them that the situation will not be solved by a single group of Salvadorans, but by the united effort of all sectors.

The invasion of ministries and churches have no part in this movement, the archbishop said, much less the holding of hostages which has created anguish among their relatives. "You who call yourselves defenders of human rights, don't you think you are trampling on the rights of 200 men and women?" Monsignor Romero asked.

He said that the freedom of action of all political parties and people's organizations was a positive aspect of the new regime headed by the revolutionary government junta. He also said the regime had not used violence toward the occupants of ministries and other sites, nor against the provocations carried out by various leftist sectors. He said that the delay in fulfilling several promises was negative, such as releasing prisoners and missing political party members. He agreed that the relatives of missing persons should receive indemnity. He also denounced the arrests some days ago of altar boy Tomas Flores and of Pedro de Jesus Menjivar.

NICARAGUA

SANDINIST PATROLS KILL FORMER SOMOZIST OFFICER

PA300434 Paris AFP in Spanish 0304 GMT 30 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 29 Oct (AFP)--Another officer of the former Nicaraguan National Guard was killed by Sandinist patrols today as he was attempting to reach the Honduran border. The Sandinist general staff reported the death of Juan Zamora Lanuza, 34, who was an officer in Anastasio Somoza's army.

Zamora escaped a few days ago from a prison in Boaco, 100 km northeast of Managua, with the help of individuals who drugged the food of his prison guards. The bullet-ridden body of Zamora, known popularly as "Sherry," was presented to newsmen today in Esteli, 150 km north of Managua. The official version is that Sherry was killed a short distance from Esteli as he was heading northward, shortly after Sandinist military posts in the area had been attacked.

Zamora is the fourth former National Guard officer to be killed while attempting to escape, according to official reports. The most prominent was Lt Col Franklin Montenegro, the last commander of the City of Rivas, who was killed by his guards last month. Zamora was awaiting trial for several murders, including that of two doctors who were executed in Esteli during a Sandinist guerrilla attack because they had given medical assistance to the combatants.

WORKERS FRONT CLAIMS 70 MEMBERS IMPRISONED

PA291837 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Oct 79 p 5 PA

[Text] Alejandro Gutierrez, leader of the Workers Front [FO] claimed that over 70 members of that organization are imprisoned under very harsh conditions and that some of them have gone on hunger strikes to protest their arrest.

Gutierrez presented his charge at the Nicaraguan Chamber of Commerce director's office where the representatives of several organizations to the Council of State gave a news conference Friday morning.

Gutierrez attended the meeting to present the delegate with a letter written by Isidro Tellez, FO representative to the Council of State, who could not attend the news conference because he was imprisoned.

Tellez is the FO's first secretary and, according to Gutierrez, was arrested at the organization's central office Thursday at noon.

Gutierrez also said that he has been informed that Companero Felix Obregon, an FO member, is in a coma at the Carazo Hospital together with another companero from Nandaime.

Gutierrez said some of the imprisoned women are pregnant.

ROBELO SAYS COUNTRY HEADED FOR ITS OWN STYLE OF SOCIALISM

PA292039 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Managua--Ruling junta member Alfonso Robelo Callejas has given assurances that Nicaragua is headed for a Nicaraguan-style socialism within a Sandinist framework. He made the statement during a meeting of the executive board of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement to which he belongs. When a Movement member asked him how far socialism would go, Robelo Callejas said it is very difficult to tell.

MOISES HASSAN STRESSES NEED FOR ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE

PA300216 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 21 Oct 79 pp 1, 2 PA

[Text] "The essential objective of the Sandinist revolution is to achieve economic independence through agrarian reform and a vast energy plan." Moises Hassan, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said this during the opening of the seminar, "Overall Development of the Basin of the Lakes," held in the Ruben Dario Peoples Theater. The seminar was organized by the Nicaraguan Association of Engineers and Architects (ANIA).

Companero Hassan noted that our revolutionary government has achieved political balance despite its economic problems since "We have relations with all countries: Spain, the United States, the Soviet Union, Cuba and so on".

He indicated that if one does not have economic independence, "that game"--referring to political independence--will not last. Therefore, he stressed, we will achieve economic independence only if "We work for an agrarian reform and we search for energy sources."

"If we achieve the aforementioned," Hassan said, "we will no longer have to depend on petroleum since we will have achieved self-sufficiency. We have enough petroleum to supply ourselves, but we have to find other energy sources," he stressed. He indicated that those sources are the country's rivers, lakes and volcanoes, where geothermic energy can be found.

It was stressed at the seminar that water has a dual purpose: producing energy and irrigating crops, particularly in the western part of the country.

Irrigation will solve the problem of peasants who work only 6 months of the year because of a lack of water. This project will guarantee the water supply throughout the year. The project will cost \$1.5 billion.

ORTEGA VISITS BLUEFIELDS TO INVESTIGATE PROBLEMS

PA300307 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 21 Oct 79 pp 1, 2 PA

[Excerpt] In order to put our revolutionary principles--which are based on defending the neglected and oppressed sectors of our country--into effect, Cmdr Daniel Ortega Saavedra spent 3 days in Bluefields familiarizing himself with the problems of our brothers in the area.

In his extensive tour which began on Thursday of this week, the revolutionary commander and member of the government junta visited the San Pablo Hospital and spoke frankly with representatives of the Sandinist Defense Committees (CDS), the Agrarian Reform Institute (INRA), the Sandinist Labor Central (CST), the 19 July Sandinist Youth, labor leaders, church leaders, members of the Bluefields municipal junta and residents of slum areas.

Companero Ortega also visited El Bluff, where he talked with workers and management representatives of the Booth, Pacsa and Pesca Nica companies. Their activities have been paralyzed or are subject to work slowdowns because of fuel shortages. Some of the stock of those companies has been transferred to the state, with the remainder belonging to U.S. investors.

Daniel Ortega Saavedra, accompanied by guerrilla Cmdr William Ramirez and Lumberto Campbell, military commander of the Atlantic coast, went to the coastal region after learning of the problems that are occurring in Bluefields.

Discusses Masaya Administrative Problems

PA291811 Bluefields Radio Chinita in Spanish 1306 GMT 29 Oct 79 PA

[Speech by Cmdr Daniel Ortega Saavedra at Monimbo commemoration of second anniversary of attack on Masaya Garrison--presumably recorded]

[Excerpts] Measures are being taken here to set price ceilings because some are taking advantage of the needs of the people by raising bean, corn, rice and staple prices, and the revolution is not going to allow that. It is not a matter of getting rid of businessmen. That is not what we are saying. Nor is it a matter of getting rid of middlemen. We are going to protect businessmen; but we are also going to protect the people and we will not permit price gouging. We are going to regard those who engage in price gouging as criminals. [applause]

The Sandinist Defense Committess [CDS] have been at work here in Masaya. The local reconstruction board was appointed in the heat of battle here. We want to broach an important subject for the people of Masaya and we want you to view it very seriously, without passion but with a spirit of constructive criticism. We have received a number of complaints from Masaya concerning some local reconstruction board members.

This meeting of the people clearly does not include all the people of Masaya because we understand it was organized by the San Jeronimo neighborhood CDS with the participation of some other committees.

Not all the people of Masaya are here, but you can all pass on [what we discuss here] to the rest of the people of Masaya. We will transmit what we say through the corresponding CDS bodies. Why? So we can solve the administrative problems here in Masaya and, through the CDS, you can confirm the local reconstruction board members you think should stay and also single out those members you think should not belong in it. [applause]

We have received so many complaints that we have been compelled to discuss this matter here with you. But, as we said, you must play an active role through the CDS and you must also look for humility and a spirit of unity in the board members. Therefore, compañeros, we hope this problem will be solved soon and that in the next few weeks the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction can come here to Masaya along with members of the national directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front to confirm those local reconstruction board members that you want confirmed, remove those you decide to remove and replace them with those you decide to appoint. [applause]

Let the difficulties we are facing not serve as an excuse for counterrevolutionaries. May our economic limitations not serve as an excuse for the anti-Somoza peoples militia or the turncoat, treacherous bourgeoisie to strengthen their counterrevolutionary position; but rather may the great unity of Nicaraguan peasants, the Nicaraguan working class, students, professionals and the democratic, consistent bourgeoisie who have followed and will follow our revolution to the final consequences be strengthened. [applause]

HOUSING OFFICIALS VISIT ESTELI, DISCUSS PROBLEMS

PA300245 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 21 Oct 79 pp 1, 2 PA

[Text] Officials of the Ministry of Settlements and Housing [MIVAH] recently visited the heroic city of Esteli along with the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. The heroic people of Esteli, through the local board and their representatives, outlined the serious housing shortage problem they are facing since 80 percent of all houses were destroyed and 35 to 40 people are currently living in a single house.

Aware of the needs of these people, the minister of settlements and housing said aid is already being coordinated and that as soon as possible 5 million cordobas will be allocated to repair homes damaged by the war. He said each recipient will build his own home, for which a materials bank will be opened in this city. All necessary technical assistance will be given.

The MIVAH has already begun repairing homes in Managua that were affected by the war. Sources in this ministry reported that repairs have been completed in Colonias Colombia and Villa Don Bosco. In Colonia 10 de Junio 363 houses have been completed.

Work will soon begin on the construction of 1,000 houses donated by Venezuela. Of these 1,000 homes, 400 will be in Managua. The rest will be distributed among the departments most affected by the war.

This is just the beginning of a series of projects this ministry will implement to try to solve the serious housing problem in our country.

SCHOOL RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM BEGINS

PA300344 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 21 Oct 79 pp 1, 2 PA

[Text] The Public Education Ministry school construction office, following an inventory taken by its technical personnel, has begun rebuilding and repairing schools.

The minister reported that the voluntary help of members of the community has been very effective in accomplishing tasks that vary in each of the education centers. They have assisted in building roofs, latrines, water fountains, windows and in some cases have helped rebuild an entire building.

"The work represents a strong investment by the government in revolutionary programs that the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction has planned," a ministry spokesman said.

"Unfortunately," he added, "it has been observed in different parts of the country that counterrevolutionary elements have been destroying what has taken so much work to rebuild and repair."

"Reports arrive in this office daily concerning thefts and damage caused by irresponsible individuals who are trying to block the progress of the Sandinist revolution, which was won by our heroes and martyrs."

The school construction office asks the various Sandinist popular organizations to unite to prevent these people from damaging school buildings.

"A revolutionary education center will be one that maintains an agreeable and aesthetic appearance in these aspects: paint, lawns, trees, cleanliness, care and preservation of furniture, clean yards and play areas.

"The revolutionary student is satisfied with the elegance and cleanliness of his education center. The revolutionary parent feels proud that his child studies in a well-organized school.

"Only united can we guarantee the progress of education in the revolution," says the Education Ministry school construction office.

BRIEFS

SWISS AID--Yesterday, representatives of the Swiss and Nicaraguan governments signed a \$2.3 million aid agreement. The Swiss donation will be used in a project which the Agrarian Reform Institute is developing in Las Segovias. The project provides technical assistance, housing, wages and so on to peasants of the area. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 25 Oct 79 PA]

PANAMANIAN MEDICAL ASSISTANCE--The Panamanian mission which has been in Nicaragua since August has been carrying out a vast vaccination campaign in the Masaya area. The mission initially began giving medical attention to the population but this service has been temporarily suspended because of delays in the arrival of substitute personnel expected from Panama. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 24 Oct 79 PA]

U.S. 'IRRESPONSIBLE POLICY' IN CARIBBEAN SCORED

FI292003 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Oct 79 FL

["International Desk" commentary]

[Text] The Yankee military maneuvers in the Caribbean and the landing of Marines on the Guantanamo Naval Base have generated a great wave of international repudiation. The irresponsible policy of the United States once again creates a pocket of tension and endangers peace in a region of the world.

Not to mention internal factors within Yankee imperialism, pressure from the big bellicose monopolies, reelection of a president, economic crises, spiraling inflation and one or another murky mind behind the throne, what is the empire afraid of when it employs such a show of force? What is happening in the back yard? Is the Monroe Doctrine perhaps crumbling? Why are the grotesque show of force and big stick brandished again, although they actually never ceased? Who are the arrogant Marines and their incapable rulers trying to intimidate? The Cuban people, who have been under the cannon for 20 years, will spend another 20 years in this position if necessary, unless they [the United States] get bored in trying to make us give in.

Actually, the problem is not Cuba alone. Accustomed to its comings and goings in our America to preserve lives and estates, the empire is concerned and resorts to force in reaction to the new trends on this plundered, suffering continent.

Let us briefly recall some factors. There have been 20 years of Cuban revolution like 20 suns of dignity--an example which they cannot forget. Neither can they forget the fact of the successful [nonaligned countries] sixth summit conference, nor the independence of Caribbean countries which for many centuries were colonies which have now awakened with independent policies. None of this in most cases is to their liking. The dictatorships they have imposed, supported and fed are disappearing little by little in the face of the peoples' vigorous efforts. For the first time, the OAS said no--who could have imagined it--and the blond representative had no alternative than to dress himself up in hypocrisy.

There is a new Nicaragua with a Sandinist front which forced one of its [the United States] favorite tyrants to flee, despite maneuvers to stop and undermine the triumph of the Nicaraguan revolution. In Guatemala and El Salvador, the people, tired of so much abuse and years of desolation and poverty, are struggling for a better life. Brazil has been forced into a democratic opening by the pressure of the masses and world public opinion. Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela have an Andean Pact which does not consult [the United States] to set its own policies.

Thus, what do they have? With the exception of Mexico and Costa Rica, [all they have are] discredited dictatorships which bring problems to the Yankees themselves. The Yankees are trying to change their facade, but history inexorably will sweep them away.

That is what the Yankee comedy in the Caribbean is trying to crush. Can a prepotent and ridiculously spectacular and harmful army, nevertheless defeated by small nations, perhaps demolish a reality that goes much beyond its cannons? We believe not, because there exists a socialist community, a powerful international labor movement and national liberation movements of demonstrated thrust. Excuse us, Mr Carter, but your farce has no future.

HAVANA: WALDHEIM CONDEMNS BOMBING OF UN MISSION

FL292120 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2103 GMT 29 Oct 79 FL

[Text] UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim today strongly condemned the bombing of the Cuban UN Mission. Waldheim asserted in a communique: These acts of violence against the Cuban representation are designed to obstruct the work of a UN member state and threaten the safety of personnel of the mission and innocent civilians who live in the area.

On the night of 27 October terrorist elements of Cuban origin detonated an explosive device described as highly powerful on one side of the Cuban UN Mission in New York City. The bomb caused no casualties but damaged the building, other nearby buildings and automobiles parked in the area.

UN INVESTIGATION OF SOUTH AFRICAN NUCLEAR TEST NOTED

FL291159 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Oct 79 FL

[Text] The UN investigation to determine if South Africa set off a nuclear detonation confirms the reiterated charges leveled by the nonaligned movement and the African movement on the dangerous collusion of certain Western powers and Israel with that racist regime.

On 26 October the UN General Assembly suspended its sessions at the request of Secretary General Kurt Waldheim who ordered an investigation of the matter which, in the opinion of the majority of ambassadors, places world peace in danger.

SOVIET ENVOY HAILS CUBAN TIES ON GREAT OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY

FL300025 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Oct 79 FL

[Text] USSR Ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov this afternoon held a press conference at the Soviet Embassy in Havana on the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

The soviet ambassador stressed that in 62 years of Soviet Government his country has gone through a gigantic path of enormous socioeconomic transformations crowned by the building of a developed socialist society. He added that today the Soviet Union accounts for more than 20 percent of the world's industrial production and holds first place in the world production of many types of raw materials in the energy and mineral fields.

Regarding Cuban-Soviet relations, he said that multifarious cooperation between the two countries is developing successfully. Our ties are increasingly firm, multilateral and fruitful with each year that passes, the Soviet ambassador to Cuba emphasized. He went on to say that 20 years after the triumph of the revolution Cuba has gained impressive successes in the solution of economic and social work.

Regarding our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro's speech at the United Nations, Soviet Ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov said the problems he covered in his speech are important for the entire world and that he had spoken as a true leader of the nonaligned countries.

DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR CEMA TELECOMMUNICATIONS MEETING

FL292113 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2102 GMT 29 Oct 79 FL

[Excerpt] Delegations from the USSR, Bulgaria, GDR, Poland, Romania and Vietnam today arrived in Havana to participate in the 17th meeting of the CEMA standing committee for telecommunications and postal services. The meeting opens tomorrow and will last until 5 November.

Pedro Guelmes, member of the party Central Committee and minister of communications, and other ministry officials welcomed the delegations.

1980 TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH MONGOLIA

FL262329 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2233 GMT 26 Oct 79 FL

[Text] The 1980 trade protocol between the Republic of Cuba and the Mongolian People's Republic was signed today at noon in Havana with Marcelo Fernandez Font, minister of foreign trade, attending. The document was signed by Jose de la Puente Menendez, Cuban vice minister of foreign trade, and (?N. Ochir), deputy minister of foreign trade of the Mongolian People's Republic and head of the trade delegation from that country which is in Havana.

According to the protocol, Cuba will receive from Mongolia light industry products and will export sugar and other products to that nation.

ANGOLAN CONSTRUCTION MINISTER ARRIVES 26 OCT

FL261549 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1502 GMT 26 Oct 79 FL

[Text] Angolan Construction and Housing Minister Horacio Braz da Silva arrived in our country early this morning. During his stay in Cuba he will examine various aspects of the bilateral relations in the field of construction work. Levi Farah, minister president of the State Committee for Construction, and other Cuban leaders welcomed the distinguished visitor on arrival at the Jose Marti International Airport.

The Angolan official will also hold talks aimed at defining the foundations for the cooperation protocol which will be signed at the conclusion of his visit. The minister of construction and housing of the People's Republic of Angola will tour the Isle of Youth, Cienfuegos Province and various centers and agencies.

Meets Construction Union Leaders

FL300045 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Oct 79 FL

[Excerpt] Horacio Braz da Silva, minister of construction and housing of the People's Republic of Angola, and his delegation have met with executives of the national construction workers trade union at the Jose Antonio Mella labor social club.

Pedro Fernandez, secretary general of that union, welcomed them and told them that the meeting will greatly benefit both countries. On his part, the Angolan minister said he was pleased to be in Cuba, adding that his visit will strengthen even more the ties that bind his country and our country. He added that the experience of the Cuban people will greatly help them to build a new Angola.

RAUL CASTRO MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF CIENFUEGOS DISAPPEARANCE

FI290358 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0136 GMT 29 Oct 79 FL

[Speech by Army Gen Raul Castro, first vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, at a ceremony honoring Camilo Cienfuegos on the 20th anniversary of his disappearance, held at Havana's Karl Marx Theater--live]

[Excerpt] We believe that this solemn occasion in which we honor a fighter like Camilo is a very propitious one. And we must remember that his death took place in the course of revolutionary work aimed at eliminating the consequences of a betrayal encouraged by imperialism and generated by the vacillations, opportunism and cowardice in connection with the tense and difficult situation which our country was facing.

When we lost Camilo our confrontation with the imperialist government of the United States already was a fact, and its subsequent development could be seen quite clearly. The original sin of the Cuban revolution was beginning at that time--our decision to end neocolonialist domination and develop as a free, independent nation. Twenty years later there seem to prevail among our neighbors to the north those who have not resigned themselves to respect or coexist with that sovereign decision. This is the elemental conclusion that is reached from the provocative, hostile actions planned and carried out by the current Washington administration.

We all are aware of the artificial events that were prefabricated in high circles of the U.S. Government to coincide with the opening in our country of the nonaligned countries' sixth summit conference. Our views in this regard were explained publicly by Comrade Fidel recently. Now we have before us the visible consequences of that adventure--the unjustified and dangerous North American military escalation in the Caribbean; the bellicose reinforcement in the Indian Ocean; and the shameless official authorization of Yankee espionage over the earth, particularly over Cuban airspace in a typical act of imperial sovereignty and haughtiness. And all this follows the tune of a torrent of speeches full of the poorest electoral rhetoric.

It is no wonder that the sensible voices of Latin America and the Caribbean, including governmental circles where today a sense of national dignity prevails and a Latin Americanist and solidary awareness is emerging, have expressed their disapproval of such measures. These measures actually are the result of haughty electoral interests and of the classic imperialist policy which combines the stick with the carrot.

After agitating ghosts which curiously can be seen in the United States and making harsh statements for clearly electoral purposes, the North American administration established a headquarters in Key West to command its so-called mixed forces. Such forces precisely go directly against the growing will for social progress and democracy in the Caribbean and Central American regions.

They are legalizing and accelerating the formation of a quick landing force consisting of more than 100,000 soldiers. This plan was advanced sometime ago and was especially aimed at preparing for military interventions in the Persian Gulf; it now includes, according to the measures announced by Carter on 1 October, the penetration into Caribbean waters of a fleet of 25 warships for intimidation purposes. Finally they offered new proof of their disregard of the sovereignty of the nations in this hemisphere with the recent landing of Marines on Guantanamo base.

With all honesty we must confess that after more than 2 decades of confrontations with successive U.S. administrations, some of which raised world expectations, the least we expected from our adversaries was that they maintain a level of seriousness and responsibility in their statements and actions. However, today we have to admit that the aforementioned events have diminished many of our aspirations of finding ways to examine issues under litigation within the civilized standards and mutual respect which the international community advocates.

More recently, the North American press itself revealed the existence of a memorandum by President Carter known as Directive 52 which formalizes a number of openly anti-Cuban measures and tries to justify the criminal Yankee blockade against Cuba with which the imperialists originally tried to make us surrender through hunger, then obstruct our development, and, in the long-term, try to foment discontent among the people. Nevertheless, we will continue to be patient. We will not yield to any provocation which, with narrow inhumane interests, can endanger world peace.

President Carter's Directive 52 clearly refutes his charges and reveals that they have no other alternative than to adapt to irreversible reality--the fact that our country cannot be intimidated or bribed or bought. [applause]

With the proper optimism of communists, we will continue to expect that good sense and realism will prevail in the North American administration's policy toward Cuba. To attain this, perhaps it will be necessary for the sorcerers behind the throne, whom the presidents of that country usually hire, to disappear.

In the face of these new provocations and threats which are helping color the forthcoming North American electoral process, we remain calm. We will continue, undisturbed, with our combat and political training plans. And we have confirmed that the measures and means necessary to effectively guarantee the defense of our national territory and gains of the revolution are at their proper levels. [applause]

By the same token, we, the leaders of the party and government, as our people know, are not unaware of our internal difficulties. We have detailed information on the various problems that exist in the big fields of the economy and services. At the same time, we are aware of many examples of deficiencies.

But there is something that is even more important. It is that we and the people believe that it is time to apply, without delay, concrete measures to solve--decisively and without delaying excuses--the problems which obstruct development, make it difficult for the normal development of society, and create justified grievances in districts, work places, hospitals, schools and other places [prolonged applause] where irresponsibility, poor organization and lack of firmness have greatly increased.

In this regard we ask ourselves: When reports on mistakes, weaknesses and deficiencies are general in nature, can there be a specific group or administrative or political leader who, when hearing such criticism, thinks this criticism is addressed to others and that it or he is immune to such problems? Therefore, they consider it unnecessary or even reject a systematic and deep critical and self-critical analysis of their work.

The interests of our working class and of the people in general represent the highest values of our country, the reason for the revolution itself. [applause] Those who do not respect this principle expressed by the correct fulfillment of assigned responsibility must be penalized. And if the ones responsible for maintaining discipline are incapable of doing so, then they must yield to more resolute, capable cadres. [applause].

Some of our most pressing problems and difficulties are well known--primarily through the resolution of the Central Committee's eighth plenum, and immediately thereafter through Comrade Fidel's remarks at the last session of the People's Government National Assembly in which he pointed out the proliferation of labor indiscipline and the lack of administrative firmness as subjective factors that are added to other types of difficulties which, for truly justified reasons, we cannot control. Such is the case of low prices which, up to now, have been experienced in the international sugar market in contrast to increasingly higher prices for products that we inevitably must acquire from the capitalist area.

In accordance with the resolution of the eighth plenum and Fidel's statements, the party Central Committee Politburo adopted a resolution reiterating those statements and setting forth very specific guidelines for rank-and-file organizations on the policy to be followed throughout the country. As clearly stated in that Politburo resolution, these behavioral guidelines have nothing to do with a temporary campaign. Instead they concern a permanent and systematic style of work which we consider to be an essential, decisive element for guaranteeing the adequate management of economic and social development plans.

This resolute and firm reaction to what is poorly done must also characterize our handling of present difficulties and objective imponderables. These difficulties include some derived from the economic crisis of the capitalist system worldwide, which inevitably affects our own economy, as well as weather and natural conditions which more recently have affected yields in various crops, considerably reducing our availability of sugar-cane for the next harvest--all of which will inevitably yield negative effects in 1980 and even in 1981.

For our part, we will persevere serenely, profoundly and without any extremism, studying the measures we should adopt to confront and gradually resolve the problems which truly depend upon more efficient management by the organizations of the state, party, communist youth, workers movement and mass organizations. In the immediate future I would say that as soon as possible, we should establish precise measures and begin to carry them out. The task in itself is complex, and we must share it with other priorities.

Recently, in his very important speech to the United Nations, Comrade Fidel objectively described the gloomy picture faced by the majority of countries of the so-called Third World in which more than 500 million human beings live and in which economies are not only stagnating but are declining. He spoke with reason as well as with moral force on behalf of the children who have no bread to eat. He asked who could speak of peace to the 400 million illiterates of this planet. He outlined the dramatic situation of public health in areas which were victims of colonialism and which today's world crisis of capitalism unreasonably burdens with its most ominous consequences.

Nevertheless, Cuba, thanks to the socialist nature of its economic, political and social structures and its fraternal and close ties with the Soviet Union [applause] and the rest of the socialist community, shows a different panorama. Not only is it excluded from these terrible miseries and calamities, but it also has very outstanding achievements in guaranteeing the necessities which are basic for human existence, despite having to pay every day the extra costs necessary for maintaining a firm and unwavering position in the face of attempts of a criminal economic blockade, which this month reached its 19th anniversary of existence. Difficult times allow one to see who has his feet on the ground, and who remains firm in the face of problems. We are completely certain that, as always throughout our history, the waverers and frightened will become weaker. But our people will grow in the face of adversity and will once again reach the heights of Camillo. [applause]

It has already been over 20 years when, upon his arrival in this City of Havana, Comrade Fidel warned: I believe that this is a decisive moment in our history. The tyranny has been overthrown. The happiness is immense but, nevertheless, a lot still remains to be done. Let us not deceive ourselves by believing that everything in the future will be easy. Perhaps in the future everything will be more difficult. And Comrade Fidel added: The first duty of every revolutionary is to tell the truth; to deceive the people and raise false hopes always brings worse results. Fidel concluded by saying that: I believe that we have to warn the people not to be overly optimistic.

Today we can say without the slightest embarrassment to Comrade Fidel and the revolutionary leadership which he heads, that we have been faithful to this axiom. We have never lied with regard to the price we would have to pay to imperialism for opening in America a new age of true independence, sovereignty, progress and well-being for the masses, which is free of exploitation, discrimination and oppression. [applause] We have never even insinuated that such a defiance would be an easy undertaking. We have never hid from the working class, revolutionary peasants and our working people the severe tasks, enormous difficulties and titanic efforts which we would have to confront with the heroism of the masses, sacrifice, firmness, courage, patriotism and class awareness. And we have demanded the determination to respond to historical needs and fulfill our commitment to continuing the task of the founders of the homeland and the precursors of the revolution by building in Cuba--face-to-face with the most powerful imperialist power on earth--the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere. [prolonged applause].

Maybe this is one of the truths which has been historically ignored or scorned by the enemies of our people. Maybe this is one of the principled truths which the Pentagon strategists, the State Department planners and the shadowy CIA officials have overlooked and whose failure to notice has led them to successive calculation errors in their criminal determination to destroy the Cuban revolution--from the suppression of the sugar quota to the threat of atomic extermination, assassination attempts against Comrade Fidel, all types of sabotage and aggression, the Giron mercenary invasion, banditry, political siege and economic blockade. At the end of 20 years, these seeds have germinated, and today they are the treasured patrimony of our homeland. The unyielding pillars of the revolution are the faith, confidence and certainty which the masses of our people have in Comrade Fidel and in our people [standing ovation]; the faith, confidence and certainty that the masses of our people have in Comrade Fidel, our party and the future of our socialist homeland. We will never betray that faith, confidence and certainty; we will never contradict them. [applause].

At the same time, we would not be telling the truth if we believed that only our most bitter class enemies are unable to understand the loyalty of the working masses to their revolution in the face of all tests. Already during our liberation war I had the chance to see that, along with the collective heroism of the rebel army combatants, of the masses of peasants and agricultural workers who supported us, there were also isolated cases of waverings, desertions and even costly betrayals among elements whose behavior, up until that time, had allowed them to be thought of as honest fighters against tyranny. At that time I believed that such cases appeared as a result, not necessarily out of fear of death, but of loss of faith in a victory which was wrought with difficulties. In the eyes of those who only judged appearances or focused on the problem from one point of view, the situation of the newborn guerrilla group over the course of many months seemed, instead of improving, to be getting worse; the prospects for a quick, easy triumph certainly seemed to disappear.

Under those circumstances--when persecution grew, harassment increased and isolation became greater; when we only had humid forests for homes and the hard ground for beds; when the rains incessantly fell upon us and our organization was weak from hunger; when the enemy seemed stronger than he really was and our temporary weakness gave some of us the feeling that this weakness was insurmountable--under those adverse conditions--one could say conditions about which we could do nothing--those who were weak in spirit, those who deceived themselves and confused enthusiasm with awareness, and those who were revealed as waverers began to weaken, lose faith, and renounce their own evidently fragile convictions. And, since demoralization and cowardice are better supported when they have company, they tried to find allies by exaggerating difficulties, fomenting doubt and sowing defeatism. In this way we learned to detect, from that time on, a sure deserter as one who became demoralized and a probable traitor as one who deserted, having been defeated by difficulties and not having the spirit of sacrifice, interest or will to win. Having lost faith many times in quick and easy triumph, they illogically took a risk greater than death, that is, to live carrying that stigma which irreparably caused them to abandon the peoples' cause. Yes, they lived, but they were dead inside. [applause]

There are differences but, without necessarily trying to artificially force a comparison and keeping in mind that under the worst of circumstances we would never again find ourselves under those conditions, I feel and warn that in the behavior and actions of some diverse elements in our present society, there are symptoms of that weakness, of the poverty of spirit and of the frightened psychology of the cowardly which crop up in difficult times. [applause]

And if we no longer are a stronghold under siege, if we have defeated political isolation and survived the economic blockade, and if the solid and growing prestige of our country in the socialist community, in the heart of the nonaligned countries' movement, in the countries of the so-called Third World and in general is a convincingly demonstrated reality, it is because we enjoy the recognition and respect of the international community. If our people are not only the essential actors in the revolutionary epic but have also been able to sustain and practice the principles of internationalism and solidarity, this does not mean that we should scorn these symptoms, live with them in shame or limit our reactions to moral condemnation. We--Cuban revolutionaries who in all legitimacy have won the most savage hatred of world imperialism and reactionary forces and who are building socialism in the immediate neighborhood of the world imperialist center--cannot afford the luxury of accepting such deformations as an inevitability. Such tolerance leads to inertia, stimulates indolence and, in conclusion, is incompatible with the morality and principles of the immense majority of our people in whose name exceptional men such as Camilo Cienfuegos, Che Guevara and innumerable sons of our working class gave up to their last breaths. [prolonged applause]

On the other hand, it would all be inconsequential if we remain passive in the face of this situation. We issue a call to confront our severe difficulties and complex problems and ask our working people to redouble their efforts and conscientiously make sacrifices which will inevitably come about on behalf of the national economy and for everyone's well-being.

We have sufficient evidence to state that some cadres of the party and state evade confrontation with elements which have made habits out of labor and social indiscipline, lack of respect for social property and socialist norms of behavior. [applause] We know of party members who do not struggle against those who have self-interpretations of the liberation of exploitation--translating it as liberation from work--and who, as true parasites, live off the sweat of the rest. [applause]

And if socialist legality means establishing, executing, complying with and defending the laws of the socialist state, we should not allow some turncoats to use sophistry and subterfuge in order to seek protection in this legality so as to impudently violate it. [prolonged applause]

We know that they try to enjoy the goods and prerogatives of socialism without contributing anything or fixing things to reduce their quota of the social patrimony to a minimum. It is therefore not surprising that among those who allow themselves to be overcome by defeatism there should be some who avoid facing problems, being more concerned with saving positions to which they have become accustomed rather than with fulfilling the needs of the people whom they should serve. [prolonged applause] We are persuaded that our society has the full right to demand responsibility from those who inculcate their sons with frivolous appetites for trinkets and superfluous products of the capitalist consumer societies. [prolonged applause] And they induce them to illegally abandon the country so as to join the victims of the paradise of drugs, violence and moral decadence.

Nor are we unaware of certain social gatherings where presumably well-informed people who do not know from their own experiences of the miseries of capitalism, set themselves up as judges and strategists and think up instantaneous solutions to all problems which have existed and which will exist. It would be desirable for such wise men to focus their initiative in a more proper, opportune way.

But I would like to reiterate that, as we said this past 5 August in Camaguey, the party primarily relies on the energy, combativeness and intransigence of the workers to struggle against all manifestations of indiscipline, against the prolonged practice of tolerance, cronyism and the buddy system; and against weak administrations and trade union directorates; to confront workers themselves who are not punctual; and to resolutely combat all manifestations of individualism and dishonesty in the administration of social goods.

On that occasion we repeated with Fidel that the word of the day is to be demanding. [applause] However, it means to be demanding in a calm, mature way and, above all, to call to account, regardless of level, those who violate labor discipline, cover up for what is poorly done, are arbitrary and have a petit bourgeois concept of criticism and self-criticism. We could add that persons of this type agree with criticism and openly defend it anywhere as long as the criticism is aimed at others. [applause]

Allow me to note also--as we said at that time--that in the general context of popular support for the pronouncements of the party and Comrade Fidel, some voices will timidly demand prudence and warn against imaginary excesses. These are not exactly the most calm and prudent people, but the chickenhearted who doubt the ability of the party to act firmly and sensibly.

This is not a case of conducting a campaign. There will not be excesses or improvised measures. The party will not act with temporary vehemency and endeavors. However, we will not listen to voices which try to control this process that is aimed at putting certain things in their proper place and recovering some values that have been seriously damaged. The only voice that will be heard will be the voice of the people which constantly demands effective, long-term solutions. [applause]

Furthermore, we frequently find immobilization among cadres in our administrative apparatus and political and mass organizations.

We should ask if, after 20 years of revolutionary government and despite the vast treasure of experiences in political and government management, and after improving our structures as a result of advances in the institutionalization process, we are still incapable of insuring that each worker, each peasant, each student or soldier and even each minister and other leaders of the state and party knows exactly what are his powers, obligations and tasks? [applause]

And if we reply in the affirmative to this question, then why do many of them retreat when they encounter difficulties and restrict themselves to saying to the one closest one to them that things are hard, instead of immediately assuming their responsibilities whether they be of a simple worker or of an official or leader at any level of the hierarchy? [applause] Is it that after 20 years of the triumph [of the revolution] we are going to continue with the prolonged practice of waiting for someone to compel to us to perform our duty? Or, in clearer terms, how long are we going to permit problems that have not been solved to create crises and then go to Comrade Fidel so that he can take charge of the situation and take us out of the fire? [prolonged applause]

With this simultaneous fight against deficiencies and against the objective difficulties we have before us, we commemorate the 20th anniversary of the painful loss which Camilo's disappearance meant for the revolution. Today we see him with Che in the production centers and schools that carry their names. And we are comforted by our attendance at the testimony of homage which all our people pay them every year, and each time with a more precious awareness of their historic significance, and each time with greater admiration and deeper affection.

At present, our homage to Camilo Cienfuegos will be lasting and fruitful if each of us accepts as his own that pronouncement by Fidel in the wake of Camilo's death. The only thing we can ask our people, he said at that time, is that they remember Camilo each time the homeland finds itself in a difficult situation [applause]; that each time the people encounter difficult moments, each time young men, peasants, workers, students or citizens think the road is long and difficult, they remember what he did and that he never lost faith in the face of those difficult moments, Fidel concluded.

Tonight we address ourselves to the working masses who, as Comrade Fidel noted on a memorable occasion, were the ones that generated our struggles and were the true protagonists of the revolutionary epic. We address the millions of humble Cubans--marvelous people from whom men like Camilo emerged. On behalf of our party, we urge them to continuously strengthen our combat capability in the face of imperialist threats; to eradicate deficiencies and solve problems whose solutions depend on us; to cope with all approaching difficulties and tests with the spirit of the Moncada, Granma, rebel army, clandestine fighters in the struggle against bandits, Giron and heroic internationalist missions; to remove the weak, the cowardly and the habitually lazy from our march toward the socialist future of our homeland [applause]; to reaffirm once again with our conscientious, energetic and creative action that the Cuban people's support for their revolution is and will be, as Camilo said in his last speech, as high as the invincible Turquino Peak. [prolonged applause]

Eternal glory to Cmdr Camilo Cienfuegos! Always until victory! Fatherland or death! [shouts of "We shall win!"; applause]

GRENADA

BISHOP SAYS HE INTENDS TO REOPEN NEWSPAPER

FL292040 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 24 Oct 79 p 1 FL

[Excerpt] St. Georges, Oct 21--Prime Minister Maurice Bishop told Caribbean businessmen yesterday that his People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) intends to reopen and publish the Grenada TORCHLIGHT newspaper which it ordered closed on October 13.

Mr. Bishop was addressing the Caribbean Association of Industry and Commerce as he declared open the annual general meeting at the Holiday Inn, and he said the PRG intends to "democratise" the ownership structure of TORCHLIGHT.

"Under that process," he said, "when it is completed and the paper reopened, let the people of Grenada and the region judge, four or six months from now, whether the paper has become worse or better."

Criticism Not Feared

The prime minister said his government is not afraid of criticism. He said the New Jewel Movement is structured on the principles of criticism and self-criticism, and he and his colleagues have always opened to public criticism "even what people call our private lives."

Bishop restated the government's objection to "minority control of the press," but said the PRG has no objection to any individual "putting their views in writing." He said, however, they must not be fooled by calling the publication "national", or "free" or "responsible" or "independent." And Bishop made a direct reference here to D.M.B. Cromwell, managing director of TORCHLIGHT.

If one man owns and controls TORCHLIGHT," he said, "the paper should not be called TORCHLIGHT, it should be called the CROMWELLITE and you publish under that, so nobody is fooled. We cannot afford a situation in our country where minorities are allowed to peddle their views and their news under the guise of national."

Coca-Cola Take-Over

Referring to the take-over of the Coca-Cola bottling plant by the PRG, Bishop said the minister of labour had intervened when it became obvious "no solution was possible or likely" to the industrial dispute at the plant. Bishop said Strachan proposed appointment of "a normal arbitration tribunal," which, he said, would have been comprised of one representative nominated by the union, one by the company and one by the Ministry of Labour. But, Bishop said, the company refused to accept this.

"The government, therefore, decided as a matter of executive right," the prime minister said, that "it was in the interest of the country to keep production going, to ensure that the workers did not have to wait an undue period before this conflict was resolved and also because we genuinely believed that the solution proposed by our minister of labour was a reasonable and just solution that presented the possibilities for a quick settlement of the dispute. We decided to intervene, we had the factory reopened."

JAMAICA

SEAGA SETS CONDITION FOR MEETING WITH GOVERNMENT

FL292035 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 24 Oct 79 p 1 FL

[Excerpt] Opposition leader Edward Seaga yesterday tied his party's acceptance of Prime Minister Manley's invitation to meet with the government to discuss ways to "de-escalate mounting political tension" to discussion of a Jamaica Labour Party proposal on the appointment of a mutually-agreed-on police service commission.

Mr. Seaga's qualified acceptance of Mr. Manley's invitation was made in a letter a copy of which Mr. Seaga released to the press.

Mr. Seaga said in the letter that if the prime minister was now able to advise him that the "government no longer has a fixed objection" to the J.L.P. proposal for the police service commission to be appointed on a basis of selection agreeable to both sides, "...then the opposition will be pleased to begin discussion on this vexed area of political activity which is a basic cause of the mounting tensions now being experienced... Mr. Manley's invitation was made on October 16 following the previous day's break-up by gunmen of a function at National Heroes Park in Kingston to honour the late Sir Alexander Bustamante.

Mr. Seaga also said in his letter that in view of the fact that on October 12 "we discussed the very same matter which you have now invited the opposition to discuss--the escalation of political tensions"--and having regard to the incidents at National Heroes Park"... I am left to conclude that no purpose would be served by a further discussion on a topic which we have both fully discussed and on which you had already been given an assurance of our contribution which has not yet been matched by your side.

SEAGA SAYS FINANCIAL CRISIS NEEDS POLITICAL SOLUTION

FL121424 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 12 Oct 79 FL

[Text] Opposition leader Edward Seaga says there is no economic solution to Jamaica's financial crisis as the problem was a political one requiring a political solution. Mr Seaga was speaking yesterday at a luncheon meeting of the Jamaica Institute of Bankers. He noted that Jamaicans now face massive economic difficulties which were causing zero growth, budget financing problems and balance of payments deficits.

He said by 1981 the situation will become precipitous as 200 million dollars in foreign exchange would be required over the current levels to finance debt payments to the IMF, local commercial banks and the bauxite companies. The opposition leader said the IMF program had reduced foreign exchange earnings instead of increasing them, and he added the whole situation would deteriorate over the next two years.

Mr Seaga also charged that cabinet had taken the decision to put low priority on areas such as health, education and road maintenance. As a result these areas were now suffering. He added that at the next election people would have to be asked to vote for more hospitals and [word indistinct].

JLP'S SHEARER DISCUSSES FOREIGN, DOMESTIC POLICY

FL181520 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 13 Oct 79 pp 1, 19 FL

[GLEANER political reporter]

[Excerpts] BITU [Bustamante Industrial Trades Union] president, the Rt. Hon. Hugh Shearer, told members of the diplomatic corps on Wednesday night that it would never have been the Jamaica Labour Party's policy to defend the presence of Cuban troops in Africa "wherever they might happen to go, and irrespective of the objectives they appear to be securing."

Mr. Shearer, who was a former minister of foreign affairs, was addressing the diplomatic corps at a special dinner hosted by the JLP at the Pegasus Hotel in Kingston, to explain the JLP's stand on foreign policy. He traced the history of Jamaica's foreign policy as pursued by the JLP during 1962 to 1972.

He said the JLP would have endorsed assistance to Angola and to Mozambique, but the JLP was "not so sure that we could have defended Cuban involvement in Ethiopia".

He criticized Jamaica's part in the recent nonaligned summit in Havana, stating that, had the Labour Party been leading Jamaica at that meeting, "President Tito of Yugoslavia would have found ready and effective support from the Jamaican representative in his valiant, but apparently unsuccessful effort to preserve the movement from leaning towards the communist bloc. As you know, Jamaica gave President Tito no support."

Discussing the sub-theme--"A foreign policy which supported national development," Mr. Shearer said:

"The foreign policy which was conceived and implemented by the Labour government in those first ten years after 1962, was a policy which left no one in doubt about the reality of our independence or our determination to become nobody's satellite; but it made us no enemies; it kept us on friendly terms with governments of all shades of ideology and political opinion".

"Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, there is no shadow of doubt in our minds that the kind of foreign policy we pursued during our terms of office is relevant and suited to the needs of the nation today--a foreign policy which will promote and not hinder our national development.

"You may be assured that when the Labour Party once more forms the government of this country, the harmonious relationship which once existed between capital and labour will be restored; you may look forward to a revival of partnership on the basis of mutual understanding and respect; you may look forward to a relationship with a Jamaican Government which recognises the value of each element in the society, which encourages innovation and which understands how essential to national development are profits, saving and investment."

DAILY GLEANER'S CARGILL CORES MANLEY, GOVERNMENT

FL181635 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 15 Oct 79 p 8 FL

[Morris Cargill commentary: "Anancyism [as published] Cubed"]

[Text] The logical processes of our prime minister are not very good at the best of times but recently they seem to have gone completely askew, as witness his heatedly enthusiastic defence of the Cuban ambassador and, before that, his brilliant self-satire in Havana; both of which, I must confess, have left me green with envy. Such inspired and very funny nonsense is beyond the reach of my pen.

The prime minister disappointed me, though, on his return from his one-day visit to Venezuela. All he said was that he was "satisfied". I had had hopes of at least a new aluminium smelter, if not an atomic power plant. Perhaps, as it was only a short, cheap trip, the journey to Venezuela called for only a short and relatively low-priced accounting.

One remembers other odysseys, though, in which our borborygmatus Jason had brought home the Golden Fleece; or if not he, at least his lieutenants; a vast sugar contract from Iran, a huge new alumina plant, an oil refinery, a purchase of thousands of tons of cement from Nigeria, and most lately, a new Hungarian alumina enterprise and a jointly profitable venture into the purchase of obsolescent Flats from Russia; none of which great enterprises have ever come off, nor will they in the future.

The prime minister, in between air trips abroad, and the minister of security, in between spasms of ill-temper, never cease telling us how peaceful demonstrations by the J.L.P. [Jamaica Labor Party] interrupt our economic recovery, apparently unaware that there is no recovery to interrupt, so, to reinforce this argument, the prime minister now promises that for every J.L.P. protest there will be an equal and opposite P.N.P. [People's National Party] protest on the streets at the same time; a protest which, one would imagine, would convert a peaceful protest into a hostile confrontation, and which, we must assume, will do no harm to "recovery" as the prime minister advocates it. Indeed, the prime minister (and some other ministers) even lead a small (very small) army against the GLEANER.

To the 4th Degree

In this heroic enterprise, undertaken no doubt because he has no useful work to do, the prime minister did not exactly scale the Alps with elephants, like Alexander; but he managed to traverse the potholes of North Street, a task hardly less demanding. For as each successive victory of socialism and Cuban solidarity (the solidarity being mostly between the ears) is announced, our streets continue to be choked with refuse and fall into potholes; our hospitals close, our unemployment and poverty increase and our balance of payments worsens.

The comrade conceptualizer's democratic socialism is doubtless a beautiful thing; the only problem being whether we shall all manage to survive to enjoy it. The next time you cannot afford your bill at the supermarket, or fracture your front suspension on a pothole, remember, please, that you are suffering for a great ideal, and for the greater glory of Cuban-Jamaican hands-across-the-sea (when they are not in the pockets of the Yankee capitalists).

Now, as a final gesture towards the good life, we are elevating ourselves not to mere anancyism, but to anancyism to the fourth degree.

Let me explain. One of the more endearing qualities of the P.N.P., as it is in the case of all actual or potential totalitarians, is its habit of throwing a brick at someone, and then yelling the place down about the other bloke's aggressiveness. It is a compliment that lying totalitarians pay to civilized people, which is why I call it endearing. But the thing is now reaching marvelous dimensions.

The J.L.P. warns, in effect, that the P.N.P. may be planning to throw bricks at themselves in order to blame the J.L.P. Note, in passing, the Reichstag fire, for this technique is also a well-known totalitarian technique. So what does the P.N.P. do? It says that the J.L.P. will throw the brick in order to make people think that the P.N.P. has thrown the brick. This is anancyism to the power of two.

Deviousness

But it won't stop here. The obvious J.L.P. retort is that the P.N.P. will throw the brick in order to make people think that the J.L.P. has thrown the brick in order to make people think that the P.N.P. is throwing bricks at themselves. This is anancyism cubed. At which point there will be anancyism to the power of 4; in which the bricks takes on a life of its own.

The chief conceptualizer, flanked by Trevor Munroe on one hand, and Arch-Bishop Duncan on the other, will regale us on T.V. as to how the brick was thrown by the editor of the GLEANER in order to make the J.L.P. accuse the P.N.P. of throwing bricks at itself in order to make people think that the P.N.P. was doing so in order to accuse the C.I.A. of making the brick in the first place.

A brick-making plot will be invented. Poor Mr. Eddie Seaga will be locked up under emergency powers for having 84 barrels of bricks, supplied by the U.S. Embassy, each marked "Made in Cuba" to make people think that Senor Estrada had supplied the bricks so that people will think...

Please don't ask me to go on. Deviousness of that high quality is quite beyond me. All I do know is that Hungary and Jamaica ought to get together. Only Hungarians can equal us in deviousness. It is said that if one has an Hungarian as a friend, one needs no enemies. I suppose, too, that if one has the comrade conceptualizer as a leader, it could be said that we have no need of hurricanes, earthquakes, or indeed, any natural disaster.